THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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| Single Copy | 5 Cents. |
| Delivered by Carrier (per week) | 25 Cents. |
| Subscribers by Mail, (per year) | $10 00. |

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1869. NO. 91.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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| Per Year, (52 issues) | [illegible] |
| In Clubs of Twenty | 1 50 |

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**R. E. Breed & Co.**
All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

**Just Received.**
An entire new stock of medicine chests suitable for steamboats or private families. Call and examine, at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

**The People**
Have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine. TTHS

**Elegant Tea Sets.**
An unlimited assortment of China ware, embracing new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**Save Money**
By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

**Never Say Dye or "Not a Dye;"**
But ask for Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whisker or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them. TTHS

**[illegible]s Boarding School for Boys New Brighton, Penna.**
[illegible]w session will begin Tuesday, January [illegible]870. TTHS

**Attract Universal Attention.**
The stock of elegant plain and durable silver plated and China ware to be found at 100 Wood street.

**Milhan's Golden Cod Liver Oil.**
With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by respectable druggists. J. Milhan's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TF

**Aniline Dyes.**
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferino, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

**Silver Plated Ware.**
For the latest designs—plain, chaste and elaborate—see R. E. Breed & Co.'s stock, 100 Wood street.

**W. D. Duffey,**
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

## The Daily Commercial.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

### Assembling of "Pinchers"—The State Treasury Question—The Unexpended Balance—Cashier Nicholson's Figures.

The Greensburg *Herald*, which, as we have said before, has not taken much interest in legislative reform, but rather inclines to serve the "Ring," has the following advice to the members of the next Legislature. It will be seen that it speaks of the "usual number of pinchers," and as these *chevaliers d' industrie* are members, of course we may expect the usual legislation. In order not to "garble" the editor's remarks, we give his article in full, although it is not very forcible: "The Pennsylvania Legislature convenes next Tuesday. We suppose that will be the signal for the assembling at Harrisburg, of the usual number of 'pinchers,' 'go betweens,' 'buzzards,' *et id genus omne*, who have no official business, but gather there, desiring to gobble whatever may be made by extreme officiousness—volunteering aid to individuals seeking office, and to others wanting legislation. We trust each member of that body will appreciate the necessity of standing on his dignity, and relying on his own knowledge, judgment and discretion, as his safest guide, in determining what to do for the promotion of the interests of his constituents, and those of the State at large."

The Reading *Times*, discussing the State Treasury question, says: "But one thing the Republicans of Berks *are* interested in equally with Republicans everywhere, and the people all over the State, and that is a thorough enforcement of the law against the use of the public funds for private benefit, which has been the practice of all State Treasurers, Republican and Democratic, who have held the office for the last ten or fifteen years. The law makes this a penal offense, punishable with fine and *imprisonment*. There must be some way of 'whipping the devil round the stump,' or we should have two or three State Treasurers in the penitentiary now. No sane man can believe that the severe struggle and annual fight for the Treasurership would occur year after year if the emoluments of the office were no more than the salary of $1,700. It is said by those who know that the office *can be made* to yield more than $100,000 to its occupant, by the bonuses he can get from the banks for the use of the money. That this is so is pretty clearly proven by the struggle for the place. Another fact is stated in connection with the above by an ex-member of the Legislature who is posted, which ought to alarm the tax payers. It is that the bond of the State Treasurer is but for $80,000, and yet he has the control of millions. As was well said by Senator Lowry, the other day to an 'interviewer' 'if this sort of thing (the election of State Treasurer by corrupt 'rings') goes on, some fellow will walk off with five or six millions of the public money one of these days. This has happened in Ohio, and elsewhere, and may happen in Pennsylvania we know not how soon. If nothing else is done by the present Legislature the bond, at least, should be increased to twenty times its present amount, and good, not 'straw' bail required at that. We again suggest, as a sweeping reform, that the office be made elective, by a constitutional provision—that the salary be raised to $5,000, and that a law be passed by which the State shall receive the benefit of the interest or bonus of the money not in actual use. If this is done the formation of corrupt 'rings,' so far as the State Treasurer is concerned, will be 'played out.'"

The Lancaster *Express* thus disposes of the figures of Mr. Nicholson relative to the unexpended balance: "Thos. Nicholson, Mr. State Treasurer Mackey's Cashier, has furnished the public with a statement of 'the true condition of the State Treasury, November 30, 1869,' in which he admits an unexpended balance on hand at that date of one million four hundred thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents ($1,400 863 48). This admission is important as demonstrating the correctness of Senator Billingfelt's statement last winter in regard to this balance, and the feasibility of applying it to the liquidation of the public debt, which Mr. Mackey declared would send him to the lunatic asylum if persisted in. But Mr. Nicholson, anxious to make out a case for his Chief, offsets this amount with 'liabilities assumed,' 'interest,' and 'loans overdue,' and loan due July 1, 1870, amounting to $1,766,153 10, leaving a balance 'assured beyond the present means of the Treasury' of $265,271 62. The extraordinary 'financial ability' of Mr. Nicholson in preparing this ingenious statement will be understood when we call attention to the fact that while he *anticipates* heavy payments to be made by the first of next July, he makes no account of the heavy revenues which will in the meantime be flowing into the Treasury, the payments in the month of June being the heaviest of any month in the year, and enough to more than double the balance which Mr. Nicholson figures out in favor of the present management of the Treasury. It seems to us that in volunteering *such* a statement for the purpose of bolstering up the desperate chances of his chief for re-election, Mr. Nicholson has committed as awkward a blunder as he did in voting for the infamous tax bill in the Senate last winter, by which he lost the confidence of the best men in the State, and the respect of many of his warmest friends."

## BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

### Rev. J. Hyatt Smith on Mr. Greeley's Position.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith preached in Brooklyn last Sunday on the Bible question as connected with the public schools. In commenting upon an article in the *Tribune*, in which the editor claims that the State has no right, by any word or act, to cross the path or invade the territory of a citizen's conscience, be he Papist or Protestant, Jew or infidel, the reverend gentleman drew a graphic picture of the liberal Mr. Greeley attempting to carry out his own political creed. We quote:

The papist presents his claim; "I am a citizen, and I object to the Bible in the schools, either Protestant version or our own. It will not do to let the people interpret the Word of God. It is the prerogative of the Church." "Your right shall be respected," responds the editor. A Jew approaches: "I am a citizen, and my grievance must be redressed. I deny the validity of a part of the book claimed to be the Bible, and reject the Christ taught therein." "Your claim shall be respected," says the editor. "You can leave!" "Not yet," replies the son of Abraham. "The date of the Constitution reads the year of our Lord 1787. Change the figures to 5,000, and strike out our Lord." "It shall be done," responds the editor. John Chinaman now approaches the perplexed guardian of conscience. "Our Confucius gives quite a different date, and makes an older world. Strike out the Hebrew figures. I am a citizen, and claim my right." Last of all an atheist draws nigh saying, "You are all wrong. Draw your bold pen over date and deity, and leave a blank!" The good editor yields again, and for consistency's sake strikes from the head of his own paper the sectarian date so offensive to Jew, Pagan and infidel. A republic so constructed would surely save its builders from the penalties of that commandment which says: "Thou shalt not make unto thyself the likeness of anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the water under the earth." There is a fragrance of liberty in the air. It breathes over the snow covered fields of Russia and the vine clad hills of France, and imperial thrones confess its power. It breathes on Papal Austria, and the double headed bird perched upon the chair of State, claims kindred with the eagle of America. It breathes over Papal Spain, and chains forged in ignorance and riveted by superstition fall from the bodies and souls of men. It breathes from the curtained windows of the cloister and a barefooted Carmelite rises on its life-giving power, and binding on the sandals of truth, starts for the citadel of religious liberty with his feet "shod with the preparation of the Gospel." It breathes in St. Peter's at Rome, and a council convened to confirm the claim of the Pope is in danger of becoming a coroner's jury sitting upon the body of a dead prerogative. It is the breath of God, and the vitality of that air is gathered and garnered in its wings as it flies over the blossoming garden of the Lord, an open Bible. The State cannot be neutral. She must pronounce for or against the text book of all true liberty. It is a battle for freedom in which the intelligent Papist will be found fighting side by side with the Protestant. It is not sectarian. It is republican.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### A. J.'s Proposed Wool Veto.

### Curious Story about ex-President Johnson and the Wool Tariff—Unsettled State of Affairs in the Unreconstructed States—Gossip About the Congressional Committees—The Cotton and Corn Crops—The Pacific Railroads—Senator Pratt, of Indiana, will not Resign—The Ocean Mail Service—The Cuban Insurgents Losing Ground.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1869.

**Andrew Johnson and the Wool Tariff.**

One of the papers here gives five columns of this morning's issue to a curious story about Andrew Johnson and the wool tariff bill of March 2d, 1867, made up from the records in a case now before the Supreme Court. This measure considerably increased the rates of duty on all wools and woolen manufactures, and when it was presented to Johnson for his signature he characterized it as a lobby scheme for the benefit of a few monopolists, and declared his purpose to veto it. He called to his aid a friend and asked him to write the veto message. This gentleman spent two days on the work, and the document he drew up was accepted by A. J. one evening, with the understanding that it should go to Congress next day. He changed his mind that night and signed the bill next morning. The discarded veto is now printed in full. Johnson, when asked what had caused such a change in his purpose, said a visit of Senator Morgan at the last moment had shown him the bill ought to be signed. The present suit before the court turns on the question at what hour it was so signed, and involves a large cargo of wool.

**The Unreconstructed States.**

Letters and telegrams received here within the last week show that things are not yet settled in the three unreconstructed States. The extreme Republicans of Virginia are as much dissatisfied as the Conservatives of Mississippi, and the defeated party in Texas is evidently preparing to raise a great howl about frauds in the recent election in that State. Hamilton's supporters (Democrats and Republicans,) are sending letters to the White House, charging corruption and intimidation on the part of Davis's friends, and urging that the election be set aside. The Virginia malcontents, having failed in the Reconstruction Committee, are now printing letters in the newspapers, hoping to get the committee overthrown in the House. The latest advices from Georgia are that a majority of the members of the Legislature will respond on time to the Governor's call for reassembling on the 10th of January.

**The Congressional Committees.**

The House Committee on Appropriations is the only one that has done any business since the Congressional recess began. The House Banking Committee will begin the New York gold gambling investigation next week, and the Ways and Means Committees are to meet on Tuesday if a quorum is here. Mr. Dawes will bring in some of his appropriation bills as soon as Congress reassembles, but the tariff bill cannot be finished for a month. The Senate Finance Committee also want to meet next week, but are not likely to perfect anything during the recess. The Election Committee will call up Covode's case as soon as the House meets, and Van Wyck's case will come up soon afterwards.

**The Cotton and Corn Crop.**

As a great deal of talk has been made about a four line paragraph in this correspondence about a month ago, which said the cotton crop this year would be nearly three million bales, it may be proper to add that the agricultural report, to-day published, sets the crop down at fully three million bales, of four hundred pounds each, or two million seven hundred thousand of so called commercial bales. The report, in speaking of the corn crop, says it somewhat exceeds that of last year, though there is a reduction of seventeen per cent. in Illinois, and some reduction in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa.

**The Pacific Road.**

The Union and Central Pacific Railroads hope to settle all their accounts with the Government before the end of this week. They came to an agreement between themselves some weeks ago, but at the last moment the Treasury Department refused to ratify it, because of some informality in the papers. The necessary authority has been given to the officers by the two roads, and they are to meet in New York to-morrow and see if they can conclude the whole business with the Department.

**Senator Pratt Does Not Intend to Resign.**

There is direct authority from Senator Pratt himself for saying that he has not resigned, and does not intend resigning the seat he holds in the Senate from Indiana. He left to-night for New York, but returns here next week. He has not been in very good health for the past few weeks.

**The Ocean Mail Service.**

The Postmaster General made partial contracts before leaving New York with the National, Williams and Guion, and Anchor lines of steamships to carry the ocean mails at the new rates prescribed in the recent treaty with England.

**The Cubans Losing Ground.**

Our late Consul General at Havana writes a private letter, received here within a week, in which he says generally that the Cuban insurgents have been losing ground for the last two or three months.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

The announcement is officially made that the President will receive calls as usual New Year's Day.

THE NAVY.

The United States steamer Lancaster, Admiral Lauren's flag ship, arrived at Madeira November 21st. It would proceed on the 26th to the coast of Brazil.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee on Appropriations was in session to-day. No other committee met. There are now about fifty Senators and sixty Representatives in Washington.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Will not be published till next Monday. The present indications are that there will not be a decrease of over $3,000,000, the receipts from customs and internal revenue having been comparatively light. Those from the latter to-day were only $320,500.

NO VISITORS RECEIVED.

The President, as a rule, during these holidays does not generally receive visitors. A few only of the more intimate friends occasionally call.

ROUTINE BUSINESS ONLY.

Very little besides routine business is transacted at the departments. Three of the heads are absent from the city, and offices are closed at noon.

A COLORED ORGAN.

A newspaper is to be published here under the auspices of the National Executive Committee of Colored Men, to represent the political and industrial interests of that race.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

John A. Wills, Esq., formerly a member of the Pittsburgh bar, is being urged upon the President for the Supreme Court vacancy created by the death of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Wills is a member of the Supreme Court bar, well known to the profession for his connection, as counsel for the Government, with the famous New Almaden quicksilver mines case, and others that have arisen in California land matters. It is claimed that he has always been a radical Republican, and he is the author of the famous political epigram denouncing slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism," having reported the resolution embodying it at the first Republican Convention in 1856. Mr. Wills's nomination is supported by Attorney General Hoar, Speaker Blaine, and other prominent persons here and in his own State.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. James Dove, a well known physician, died to-day.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the current month will contain a detailed review of the crops for the past season. As to corn, the only States reporting an increase of quantity are Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California. Louisiana and Iowa give nearly an average. The principal corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully twenty per cent. in yield per acre; with all the increase of farmers to produce and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of area under cultivation, it is certain there is actually less corn produced this year than in 1868.

The cotton crop is little more than ten per cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales or fully 3,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each.

The potato crop is very large. The greatest increase is respectively in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. All the Eastern States—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all the Western except Minnesota, have advanced in production, but the Southern States, excepting only Florida, Louisiana and Texas, have reduced their aggregate. The sweet potato crop is somewhat less than an average.

Tobacco—The latest returns idicate a reduction of one-third in Virginia and Maryland, one-sixth in Kentucky, sixteen per cent. in Michigan, with a slight decrease in Indiana and Illinois. Massachusetts, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the States west of the Mississippi, have somewhat enlarged their production. A fair summary of the returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of twenty per cent.

The apple crop was more than an average in the West, with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of twenty per cent. is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island made but half a crop; New Hampshire and Connecticut three-fourths; Vermont enjoyed nearly an average yield. New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully one-tenth reduction; New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produced crops from full to large, and the more southern States report generally a small yield. In Calhoun county, Michigan, 100,000 bushels, one third of the crop, were frozen. In Athens county, Ohio, many thousands of bushels have been frozen on the trees. Similar statements come from all portions of the West.

## OUR INDIAN WARDS.

### The Special Commissioners' Report

### Indian Characteristics—The Treaty System—Recommendations.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1869.

The report of the Special Indian Commissioners is now in the hands of the Government Printer. The following extracts from it will be read with interest:

**Characteristics of the Indians.**

"Whatever may have been the original character of the Aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the whites must necessarily have made them: suspicious, revengeful and cruel in their retaliation. In war they have no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage vices, the worst Indian is but the imitation of the bad white men upon the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them may be so characterized with any degree of truth, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people upon the frontier. Some of the tribes as a whole are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry and a satisfactory advance towards civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are large bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfilment of the Government promise that they and their children shall be taught to 'live like the white man.'

"To assert 'that the Indian will not work' is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses or do any thing but get food from day to day when experience has taught him that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man tomorrow? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that 'the Indian will not work.' There is no escape for the inexorable logic of facts."

The report then proceeds to give some of the facts alluded to.

**The Treaty System.**

The Commissioners give an account of the Government dealings with the Cheyenne Indians, and recommend a change in their reservation. In reference to the treaty system they say:

"While the history of the Cheyenne treaties must convince that the United States by their own acts owe to these Indians the degree of justice we recommend, it also illustrates the injudiciousness of the treaty system. In its notable features it does not differ materially from the history of treaties with other tribes. The United States first create the fiction that a few thousand savages stand in the position of equality, as to capacity and power of negotiation, with a great civilized nation. They next proceed to impress upon the savages with all the forms of negotiation, and the solemnity of parchments, witnesses, signatures, and seals, the preposterous idea that they are the fee simple owners of the immense tracts of country over which their nomadic habits may have led them to roam. They then purchase and promise payment for a portion of the territory, and bind themselves under the same solemnities, to become *particeps criminis* with the savages to protect and defend some immense remainder against all encroachments of civilization, and the progressive movement of the age. Having entered into this last impracticable obligation, the fact of its non-performance in due time becomes the occasion of dishonorable and costly warfare against their victims. And so the tragedy of war, and the farce of treaty are enacted again and again, until in some cases the nation becomes a tribe—the tribe diminishes to a band, the band to a remnant, and the remnant is exterminated, or reduced by war, disease, famine and treaties, to a point beneath the capacity for either treaty or war."

**Recommendations.**

"The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian Territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated, the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to seperate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation, they should be taught as soon as possible the advantages of individual ownership of property, and should be given lands in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relation should be discouraged. To facilitate the further allotment of the land, the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations.

The civilized tribes now in the Indian Territory should be taxed and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the Government, the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity, and elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

"The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned for the reason that such payment encourages idleness and vice to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established and teachers employed by the Government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with the Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intentions of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged and their private schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Savior is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

"A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the Government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the *best* mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations. The honest and prompt performance of all the treaty obligations to the reservation Indians is absolutely necessary to success in the benevolent designs of the administration. There should be no further delay in the erection of the promised dwellings, schoolhouses, mills, &c., and opening of the farms and furnishing instructors. There can be no question, or doubt, as to the wisdom of the President in selecting Indian superintendents and agents with a view to their moral, as well as business qualifications, and aside from any political considerations. There should be some judicial tribunal constituted within the Indian territory, competent to the prompt punishment of crime, whether committed by white man, Indian or negro. The agent upon the reservation in which the offense is committed, the agent of the next reservation, and the nearest post commander, might constitute a court—all the agents being clothed with the necessary power. The Indian treaties we have examined provide in effect that proof of any offense committed by a white man against an Indian shall be made before the agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall proceed to cause the offender to be arrested and tried by the laws of the United States. If an Indian commits an offense he shall be given up to be tried by the laws of the United States. It is a long process to get a white man tried; a shorter one for the Indian in proportion to the difference in the distance between the agency and the nearest white settlement, and that to Washington City, and in these trials the Indian never escapes punishment; the white man rarely fails to be acquitted.

"Such further suggestions as the Board is prepared to make will be found in the report of the sub-committee attached."

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Railroad Celebration—New Military Department—The Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—The completion of the first section of the Oregon Central Railroad was celebrated yesterday by an excursion to the end of the track. Ben. Halladay was among the invited guests.

It is rumored that Southern California and Arizona are to be made a department, under command of General Jeff. C. Davis, with headquarters at San Diego.

It is officially stated that arrangements have been perfected for the commencement of the work on the western division of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, between San Diego and Fort Yuma, early in the ensuing spring.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Steamer Tempest Burned—Pittsburgh Insurance Companies Interested—The Chinese—Humane Society Organized.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The steamer Tempest is reported burned at Trinity river on the 27th. She was valued at $15,000, and insured for $8,000 or $9,000 in St. Louis and Pittsburgh offices.

The Chinese were visited by large numbers of citizens to-day.

The Humane Society of Missouri was organized to-night by the election of officers. Hon. George H. Partridge was elected President, with a number of Vice Presidents and other officers, selected from among the very best and most prominent gentlemen of the city.

## HONOLULU.

### Resignation of a Cabinet Minister—Anniversary Celebrations.

HONOLULU, December 8, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—The King has accepted the resignation of Deranigny, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. No successor has been appointed.

A ball was given aboard the United States steamer Mohican. His Majesty and a number of distinguished dignitaries were present. Restoration day, the 28th of November, was observed by a parade and firing salutes. The anniversary of the birthday of the King, December 11th, will be kept as a holiday. Unusually heavy rains prevailed.

**Every Family Should Remember**

They can get choice flour—Jenkins & Bro.'s Snow Flake—at the prices asked for most common brands. Their name is in large letters on every barrel, and the Checkered Front on every bag, to prevent imitations by millers and dealers. This flour has a great reputation. All our principal grocers keep it; also their roasted coffees. †

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Hon. E. M. Bates, Illinois State Treasurer, has left for New York, where he remains during the month of January to pay the State interest due; also, to take up the refunded stock called in by proclamation of the Governor, payable after 1869.

The down stage from Red Wing, Minnesota, broke through the ice on Lake Pepin, three or four miles above Reed's Landing, yesterday forenoon. It had one passenger and an express agent aboard. Both got out safe. Both wheel horses were drowned, and the stage, with the mail, lies in thirty feet of water.

United States Senator Pratt, of Indiana, will soon resign his seat in the Senate, on account of ill health and a dislike for the position.

A Galveston dispatch of yesterday says the election for Governor of Texas is still uncertain. Davis is about five hundred ahead, with twenty-five counties from which no official returns have been received. There are no returns of the vote on the constitution, but it has probably been carried almost unanimously. If an election was held in Milan and Navarre counties, it is thought that Hamilton will be elected by several hundred majority. The result in the first Congressional district is uncertain; in the second, John C. Connor is elected; in the third, W. Clark; in the fourth, Edwin Degener. As far as heard from, the Legislature stands about as follows: Senate—Conservatives, fifteen; Republicans, fourteen, with one to hear from. House—Conservatives, forty-five; Republicans, thirty-six, with nine in doubt. J. W. Flanigan is elected Lieutenant Governor by a large majority.

The Savings Bank in Rockville, Conn., was robbed on Tuesday night of six thousand dollars in bonds and one hundred and fifty dollars in bills.

Mrs. M. Regney, a woman of St. Louis, has received a twelve thousand dollar contract for macadamizing streets.

A petition memorializing Congress not to reduce the present tariff on iron has received the signatures of many iron manufacturers of St. Louis and of other points of the State of Missouri. The iron men have invited Dr. W. Elder, of Philadelphia, to visit St. Louis and deliver an address on the interests involved.

Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived in St. Louis Tuesday night, by the North Missouri Railroad, and were placed on the steamer Mississippi for New Orleans. They are in charge of General J. G. Walker, a contractor on the Central Texas Railroad, who has brought them from California on his own account. Their contract with Walker is expenses paid from San Francisco to Texas and return and twenty dollars a month and board for three years.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad appears to have relinquished all claim to the Missouri River and Leavenworth and Northwestern roads. The latter is now running six trains daily, between the State line and Atchison, having secured sufficient rolling stock from the Vanderbilt and St. Joseph road. Close connections are made with the Hannibal and St. Joseph, North Missouri and Fort Scott roads, giving them a decided advantage over the Missouri Pacific in the traffic of this section. The Missouri River claims the Pacific owes them a balance on contract of $300,000, and steps will be speedily taken to recover it.

The trouble between Wm. Horace Lingard, the "Captain Jinks" of the New York Grand Opera House, and his wife, Miss Alice Dunning, was ventilated before Justice Dodge, in that city, on Tuesday. An amusing squabble between the parties took place in the court. The feature in the case is that it involves the reputation for chastity of James Fisk, Jr. Mr. Lingard was required by Justice Dodge to give bonds in one hundred dollars to observe the peace towards Miss Dunning, and the affair was settled. The parties appeared together at the Grand Opera House the same evening.

Judge Daley, of New York, has decided that steamboat companies, as common carriers, are liable for the baggage of passengers left in state rooms, notwithstanding notices may have been put up that baggage will not be allowed in cabins or state-rooms, or when placed there is at the risk of the owner.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, in Cleveland, yesterday, to consider the question of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, only a small informal vote was cast, the consolidation project having been practically abandoned some weeks since.

David Burkle, a well known butcher of Memphis, was thrown from his wagon, Tuesday evening, and instantly killed.

The jury in the slander case of Rosa Benton against R. P. Wade, in Cleveland, rendered a verdict yesterday afternoon of five thousand dollars. The plaintiff sued for $10,000, damages. A motion was made for a new trial.

A heavy shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Bay St. Paul, forty miles below Quebec, some days since. It lasted one minute.

The ice in the Hudson is moving from Albany south, but the weather is growing cold fast.

Governor Curtin, American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, writes that the Russian fair is to be national, and only for the productions of Russia. Several of the crowned heads of Europe have accepted invitations to be present. The committee appointed by the Louisville Commercial Convention will, therefore, not collect specimens, but devote their whole attention to the question of immigration as devolved upon them by the resolution of that body.

George Nolan, a retail grocer, suicided at Louisville yesterday morning, by jumping from a skiff into the river. Cause, ill health.

Henry C. Baker, an old citizen of Arkansas, was found dead in his state room on the steamer Ozark, at Memphis, yesterday morning. Two colored roustabouts on the same steamer, while wrestling Tuesday, fell overboard and were drowned. A deck hand on the same steamer, while handling sixty torpedoes yesterday, exploded them, tearing him into fragments.

A western freight train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Corinth, Tuesday morning, smashing several cars, killing a brakeman and fatally injuring Tim Enright, the conductor.

George D. Prentice remains critically ill with rheumatism of the heart.

A special from St. Paul says the cause of McDougall's retreat from Winnepeg is the result of an interview between McDougall and Donald G. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, and the colony will for a time revert to the control of that company. It is claimed that the insurrection was incited by Americans, and that the half-breeds can give no reasonable cause for their revolutionary acts.

The steam flour mill of Gideon Truesdale, at Kenosha, Wis., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $17,000; insured for $10,000.

The directors of the company recently organized to get up a new Chicago weekly Presbyterian organ say it will appear the first of February.

Gen. Patterson, Collector of the Memphis district, seized two illicit distilleries near Randolph, and captured two of the proprietors named Dickey and Stinger. Dennis, another, managed to escape. The stills and prisoners were brought to Memphis. The latter were held to bail in $20,000.

A special from Belvidere, Ill., says three persons belonging to a family of Germans living twenty miles southeast of that city had died from eating trichina pork. Eight others are prostrated from the same cause, and will probably all die. The trichina can be seen in immense numbers in the meat, and also in the flesh of those who have died.

About three hundred canal boats are frozen in on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, with cargoes of coal aggregating 37,000 tons. There are 9,000 tons on the Rondout docks, and frozen in on boats at that place are 450 tons more.

The total collection made in the district of Chicago and Cook county by the United States Revenue Collector during 1869, foot up $7,670,190, a gain of $2,738,703 over the previous year.

Governor Palmer declines to commission Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, Notary Public, for the reason that an official bond would be necessary, and being a married woman she is legally incapacitated from giving the bond required.

Congressman Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is still in a critical condition.

A Hudson, N. Y., telegram says: Three steamers arrived last night from Rondout report the river nearly clear of ice. They left this morning with a large tow of canal boats. The high water and ice have done considerable damage here to boats anchored outside, which were driven against the dock and many badly injured. The water is higher than usual, but no serious damage from that cause is apprehended.

The Schoharie County Bank, in Schoharie village, N. Y., was burglarized yesterday morning of $5,000.

An unknown shoemaker, aged about thirty-five years, jumped from the bow of the steamer Lytle at Louisville yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

The colossal statue of President Lincoln, modeled by H. K. Brown, to be erected in Union Park, New York, is now ready for transportation from Philadelphia.

A New Orleans dispatch says: A large number of vessels from foreign ports arrived today with cargoes, among them the new steamship Statesman, of the New Orleans and Liverpool Company's line.

The regular session of the Louisiana legislature begins on Monday next.

The jury in the Criminal Court of Cincinnati yesterday found John Cottle guilty of manslaughter for the killing of John Bebb on the 24th of last August. Bebb died of injuries received by blows of a mace dealt by John Cottle, a policeman, who found him drunk in the door or on the pavement in front of his boarding house.

A dispatch from Georgetown, Colorado, says: An immense button of silver was finished today by the Brown Silver Mining Company, weighing six hundred and eighty-three pounds troy, currency value twelve thousand seven hundred and three dollars. It is the largest shipment ever made in one button from these mines.

On the 18th inst. young Gifford, confined in Ozark, Ark., jail on a charge of complicity in the killing of young West at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a party of ruffians, and killed.

During a difficulty between two planters named Elkins and Nash, of Pike county, Ark., Elkins shot Nash three time while running, killing him instantly. Elkins escaped.

The United States authorities arrested two white men in Louisville last night, under the civil rights law. They were both before the city court yesterday, on a charge of killing a negro, but were acquitted, none but negro testimony being offered against them, which was refused.

The State Central Committee of the seceding wing of the Republican party of Virginia, have prepared a bill to be submitted to Congress, providing that the legislature shall meet to take only the oath prescribed in the Fourteenth Amendment, and go on to elect State officers and judges, after which it shall adjourn and its work be submitted to Congress, and if approved the State is then to be admitted.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### The Pope's Power Over the Ecumenical Council said to be Waning—Significant Speech of the Spanish Minister of Justice—Death of the President Elect of Switzerland—Work on the Suez Canal Suspended—The Situation in France—Difficulty in Forming a New Ministry—Members of Both Parties Refuse Portfolios—M. Rouher President of the Senate, &c., &c.

**The Pope's Power Waning.**

LONDON, December 29—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Ecumenical Council is visibly growing weaker.

**Napoleon to Forcade.**

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Forcade la Roquette, saying that he accepts the resignation of the Ministry with regret, and it affords him pleasure to acknowledge the services which M. Forcade has rendered the country and the Emperor, in the faithful execution of recent reforms and maintaining public order with a firm hand.

**Spain and the Republic.**

MADRID, December 29.—Senor Zorilla, Minister of Justice, made a speech at Albecta yesterday, wherein he declared that if the Government cannot find a King, they will throw themselves into the arms of a Republic.

**Death of the President of Switzerland.**

LUZERNE, December 29.—Victor Ruffy, of the province of Vaud, President elect of Switzerland, died yesterday.

**The Suez Canal.**

LONDON, December 29.—A Suez letter in the *News* says that work on the canal has been stopped, and the passage is still quite hazardous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.

**The Corps Legislatif.**

PARIS, December 29.—The approaching session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed for January 10th. Mr. Rouher will be named as President for 1870.

**A Hitch in Forming the New Ministry.**

PARIS, December 29.—Count Napoleon d'Aru and Louis Joseph Buffet, chiefs of the Left Center, have refused to enter the new Ministry. It is reported that Messrs. Talhouet and Segris, members of the Right Center, also refused. It is certain that M. Magne, the present Financial Secretary, M. Lebouf, Minister of War, and Admiral Regault, the Minister of Marine, will retain their positions.

**The French Senate.**

M. Rouher has been appointed President of the Senate.

**The Traupmann Trial.**

The trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Kinck family was continued to-day. A number of witnesses were examined. While Traupmann admits his guilt, he persists that there were accomplices in the crime, but refuses to give their names. Public interest in the result has by no means abated.

**Why it was Dissolved.**

NEW YORK, December 29.—Foreign advices state that the Deistical Convention which met at Naples on the eighth instant, in apparent defiance to the Ecumenical Council at Rome, was dissolved after a two days' session by the Italian Government, the ostensible reason being that the delegates shouted *Viva la Francia Republicana*.

**Marine News.**

SOUTHAMPTON, December 29.—Arrived, the steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, December 29.—Arrived, Nova Scotian, from Portland.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, December 29, Evening.—Consols for money 92; for account 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; '67s, 84½; '65s, 83¾; '62s, 86½; 10-40s, 84; Erie, 17½; Illinois 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

**Paris Bourse.**

PARIS, December 28.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 85 centimes.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s. 8d; red western No 2 9s. 3d@9s. 4d; winter 9s. 1d. Western flour 22s 3d. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Pork 106s. Beef 101s. Lard flat at 75s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 6s 6d.

Spirits petroleum is 4d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

**London Produce Market.**

LONDON, December 29.—Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum 1s 8¼@1s 8½d. Common rosin 6s.

**Petroleum Markets.**

Petroleum at Antwerp flat at 58¾ francs.

At Bremen firm at 7 thalers.

At Hamburg firm and unchanged.

**Havre Cotton Market.**

HAVRE, December 29.—Cotton quiet.

**U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, December 29.—Bonds 91¼.

## FORT WAYNE, IND.

### Judge Lowry Declines a Renomination—Boy Drowned.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
FORT WAYNE, IND., December 29, 1869.

Over his signature Judge Lowry publishes a card declining to be a candidate for Supreme Judge in this District on the Democratic ticket. This, it is thought, will secure the nomination of Judge Worden, of this city, who was some time since on the Supreme Bench.

This afternoon a small boy named Edward Graham, was drowned while skating near the city, on the basin of the canal. A younger brother with him gave the alarm, and his body was recovered.

## YOUNGSTOWN, O.

### Fatal Railroad Accident—Sunday School Convention.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 29, 1869.

A man named Robert Miller was run over and killed to-night near Solon, by a freight train. He is supposed to have been intoxicated. He has a family living in Bedford, Ohio.

The District Sunday School Convention of the M. E. Church is in session here this week. The meetings are well attended, and a lively interest is manifested.

## CINCINNATI.

### Meeting of the Bar—Expression of Respect for the Memory of Hon. E. M. Stanton.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—A meeting of the Bench and Bar of this city was held at the United States Court rooms this afternoon, to take action respecting the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton. Nearly all the most eminent members of the Bar of Cincinnati were present. Judge Leavitt was chosen President of the meeting, and J. L. Miner, Esq., Secretary. A committee of five selected by the chair drafted a paper expressive of the feeling of the meeting in view of the event which called them together. During the absence of the committee Judge Leavitt and others addressed the meeting. The deepest feeling prevailed. The committee returned and presented the following memorial, which was adopted:

1st. This bar has received with profound sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, one of its members, who at the time of his decease was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. By his qualities as a man he had attracted and held the affections of many; by the constancy and clearness of his courage during the late civil commotion he had become a pillar of strength to the Federal Government; by his administrative capacity as Secretary of War he had largely occupied the attention and inspired the confidence of the country, and had earned for himself an uncommon measure of fame.

2d. Of the illustrious lawyers and patriots who have held places at this bar, enriching it with inspiring traditions, not one has left a more assured reputation for legal abilities; no one has had the fortune to render public services so arduous, trying and impressive; no one has achieved renown more broadly historic, not one has left memory more endeared to his private friends.

3d. There is no choice but trustingly to remit for history and posterity the final appreciation of such a life, yet history can never reproduce, nor posterity see the scenes through which he lived; the peace and power of the United States, now so unobscured as to almost seem never to have been shaken, have within a few years been redeemed from immeasurable dangers and confusion in part by his great efforts, witnessed and shared by his cotemporaries, who owe it to their own generation and to the future not to withhold their testimony, nor to allow in death his name to be disfranchised of its honors. History frequently fails of truth, and perishes; traditions of great and heroic services do not perish. Mr. Stanton did not save the Government of the United States nor did any man; a government which can be saved by an individual, or a few individuals, is too narrow to be worth saving; but he was one of the chiefest among those who wrought magnificently for it. When the feud between liberty and slavery had passed quite beyond the range of peaceful discussion, and had become a thing of force, he affected no useless umpirage between them, but threw his whole weight without reserve on the side of liberty. When public opinion needed courage and consistency, he was courageous and consistent; when the Government needed strength, he was strong. As Secretary of the War Department, he controlled unprecedented expenditures with integrity, not enriching himself; he drove incompetency and lack of faith with consuming grand rage from his presence; he wielded with coherence of purpose on a level with popular aspirations the immense military resources of the country; he organized, fed and moved armies which, once within the inspiration of his invincible zeal, neither rested nor turned back any more. His great labors, his fixed will so upheld the Union cause that his name mingles everywhere with the fortunes of the flag, shares everywhere the brightness of its glory, and seems destined to share its immortality. It is the desire of the bar to place these memorial expressions on the records of the courts, and in respectful sympathy with the family of the deceased that copies of the record so made be sent to his mother, his widow and his eldest son.

**Roasted Coffee Reduced.**

Reductions of one cent per pound on coffees in paper packages have been made at the Checkered Front. These coffees are having a great run in this part of the State. Jenkins & Bro. are offering green coffees at New York prices, and below Baltimore and Philadelphia rates. See their advertisement, this page. †

## BOSTON.

### Lecture of Secretary Boutwell—Results of the War—Education—Labor—Territorial Acquisition—Destruction of American Commerce—Nothing Said on Financial Topics.

BOSTON, December 29.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association this evening on the transition period of the United States. There was a fair audience present, comprising many of the principal business men, particularly those interested in finance. After a review of the causes and results of the war, Mr. Boutwell said the great events of the decade have furnished to the people North and South, white and black, equality of opportunity. The South had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantages of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the North, aided by the munificent of the late Geo. Peabody, was opening schools which, by their education of the masses, will prove in after years the sustaining prop of the republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children, it will not prejudice the system. The labor question had been adjusted recently to a great extent in the North. Something had been done for it by opening up the South's rich agricultural, mining and river resources already revealed, or their use made possible by the events of the war. It was impossible there should be equality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolution of 1775 broke the chains that bound us to England, but it left a subject class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true the events of the past ten years had left their difficulties in the loss of commerce, the creation of a vast public national debt, and a system of taxation that was deemed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a large balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace, and there was no indication to the contrary, the public debt would soon be considerably reduced, and its final liquidation not be very remote.

It had been asserted that Americans as a nation were grasping, and anxious for extension of territory. This he desired to emphatically contradict, for within the past twenty-five years the government has repeatedly rejected proffered territory. He instanced Mexico, which was once in possession of the United States troops, but the government accepted only a few outlying States and paid for them liberally. The Sandwich Islands, he had occasion to know, had been tendered years ago and other islands have from time to time been offered and rejected. We take nothing by oppression; other nations take by force of arms, ours by force of ideas. If by such force others desire to join us, we will consider their proposals. There should be nothing in our public debt to prevent such an extension by peaceful means. We should so reduce it during peace that in the event of another war our credit would hold good. Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible, but there are greater evils. With us it meant the reduction of a debt; with European nations the support of standing armies.

In alluding to the distruction of American commerce by the war, Mr. Boutwell said none doubted what the remedial course should be. Though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration, the union of the government and people would accomplish it. In closing, he said there was a future for America that could be better comprehended now than in 1867. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea, which has spanned the continent, bringing the Pacific under commercial control, which has conquered the worst and set up the better. The disbandment of her armies when the war ended was as important a proof of her stability as was their assembling when it first began, and the world will soon learn that a government by the people, for the people, is far preferable to a government of the people against their wishes.

Mr. Boutwell was frequently applauded, though some disappointment was apparent at his avoidance of the special financial topics now generally discussed.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1869.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BAND DEFALCATION.

The investigation of the defalcation in the Merchants' Exchange Bank has gone so far as to justify the statement on authority of Mr. Callender, the National Bank Examiner, that the loss to the bank is less than $100,000, and may not exceed $50,000. In any event, he says, it will not exceed one-third of the surplus of the bank at the last quarterly statement. It is asserted upon good authority that Cornelius Oakley, the brother of the cashier, was a large depositor, and at times largely overdrew his account. His business speculations proved unfortunate, and he recently failed. Part of his overdraft the bank will recover by means of securities held by them, Oakley's property and sureties will go far towards making up the loss. Oakley is on duty at the bank, assisting in untangling affairs, and it is not probable that criminal proceeding will be taken against him. The assertion that the speculations have been going on four years is contradicted, as the books are examined yearly by a competent committee, and at the last examination the affairs of the bank were correct.

THE COMMITTEE ON POSTAL LAWS

And on new postoffice met this afternoon in the Astor House. The session is private. Postmaster General Creswell, it is understood, informed the committee of the results of the negotiations entered into by him with the various trans-Atlantic lines for the carrying of United States mails. He explained at some length the different offers made by the companies represented, and stated that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by the employment of the North German Lloyd. It is reported he has concluded contracts with the Williams and Guion and North German Lloyd lines.

REMOVED TO THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The case of Rowena Lawrence *vs.* Gen. B. F. Butler has been removed to the United States Circuit Court. Gen. J. C. Fremont appeared in the same Court to-day against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

BLATCHFORD NOT MADE A WITNESS.

Col. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, says he has no instructions from Washington looking to the employment of S. T. Blatchford as a Government witness in the drawback fraud cases. Mr. Blatchford has shown no inclination to turn State's evidence.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Robert Martin, accused of having a plate for printing Sub-Treasury checks in his possession, has been honorably discharged, it being proven he was employed by the Treasury Department to make the plate.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Zetta Psi fraternity is in session at Cooper Institute. Delegates from all parts of the country are present. After the convention the delegates will indulge in the annual dinner. The proceedings are of course secret.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Coupon bonds valued at $121,000, were lost or stolen Christmas day in Jersey City, and a reward of $8,000 is offered for their recovery.

A TAMMANY SOCIETY

Is to be formed in New Jersey, as an auxiliary to the more celebrated one of New York.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, steamers City of Washington, from Liverpool; Iowa, from Glasgow, and Cella, from London.

NEW SHIP CANAL PROJECTED.

English papers say a Russian expedition numbering 1,500 men has started for Balkan Bay on the Caspian Sea, to attempt the discovery of means of connecting the Caspian and Aral seas by the bed of the ancient river Amudja.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Terms have been arranged by means of cable dispatches for a race between Mr. James Gordon Bennett's, Jr., American yacht Dauntless, and Mr. Asbury's English yacht Cambria, for a plate of £250, from the old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook, New York, to start July 4th next.

AN $82,000 SWINDLE.

It is alleged that in November last Samuel Oppenheimer, claiming to be an Ohio merchant, obtained $82,000 worth of goods from Simon Mack & Co., and other firms of New York, under false preences. Subseqently a check for $1,000 passed by Oppenheimer was proved worthless, and led to the belief that he was a swindler. Detectives traced him to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Two days ago Mack & Co. received a letter from him, dated Hudson City, N. J., offering to compromise for $30,000. Detectives were sent in pursuit.

W. ARCHDULL O'DOUGHERTY ARRESTED.

About six o'clock this evening W. A. O'Dougherty, receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, under an order of Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, attempted to force his way into the office of the company on Broadway, and was arrested. He was subsequently released at the request of Judge Barnard.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS COST.

The Board of Education of this city report their expenditures for the year ending September last at $2,961,361. The estimates for the ensuing year are $2,382,000.

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Latest Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, December 29—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the wheat market was weak and prices easier; sales of No 2 at 78@78½c, seller January; cash wheat closed dull at 77¾@78c. Corn dull at 69@69½c seller January, closing weak at the inside. Oats dull but firm at 41c cash. In the evening the markets were inactive. Provisions quiet and on pork the market was weak and lower; sellers of cash mess appearing at $28 50, and lard offered in a small way at 16¾c; sales mess pork seller February at $30; do do $29 50, buyer February $30; green hams 14¾c.

**Pork Packing at Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Pork packing this season closed two months earlier than last year. The total number of hogs packed was 186,600, an increase of 13,000 over last year.

**Detroit Market.**

DETROIT, December 29.—Wheat—No important change; extra white $1 15; No 1 do $1 08@1 09; amber $1 02; regular $1. Oats nominal at 43@44c. Barley nominal at $1 90@1 95. Millfeed—bran $15; coarse middlings $20. Dressed hogs firmer at $11@11 25 for heavy.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Cotton active; high grades scarce and firm at 24@24½c for middling; sales 5,600 bales; receipts 2,956 bales; exports 4,618 bales. Sugar and molasses quiet. Coffee unchanged.

**Buffalo Cattle Market.**

BUFFALO, December 29.—Cattle—receipts 600, about one-fifth the usual run. The market opened active, and prices ¼c higher; sales at 5½@7½c for common; 8¾@9½c for common to good. Sheep nominally unchanged.

**Furnishing Goods.**

Visitors in the city requiring furnishing goods for gents and boys, of a superior quality should call upon Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. †

**M. De Long's Dancing Academy at Lafayette Hall.**

Second and last term of the season will commence Wednesday, January 5th. To insure a full term all should commence at the beginning, as the season closes April 1st. Matinees Saturday afternoon with an orchestra. Call for circulars at the music stores. Matinee season tickets for sale at Blume's. †

## STATE NEWS.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, the most enterprising Democratic weekly in the State, issued a Christmas number of the same size as that of its regular issue, filled with choice reading matter appropriate to the season.

The postoffice at Moscow, Luzerne county, was burglariously entered on Christmas morning, and robbed of one hundred and thirty dollars in money and registered letters. Three young men, named Silas A. Halstead, Wm. Yeager and Clarence Simpson, were arrested for the robbery, and the two latter confessed. They were committed for trial at Erie next week.

Bridgeville, Sullivan county, rejoices in an old lady named Hoyt, ninety-three years of age, who a few nights ago attended a hop at Westfall's hotel, and went through all the mystic rounds of the mazy quadrille. The Monticello *Republican* calls on the devotees of Terpsichore to salute this old and venerable dancist. Bridgeville stumps the world to find her match.

The Titusville Refiners' Association have resolved that they deem it inexpedient at this time to make a change in the method of selling refined petroleum.

On Tuesday a fatal accident occurred at one of the Humphrey wells on the Henderson farm, Shamburg, by which an engineer named Charles Lawson was killed, and another named John Frarey was painfully injured. The Titusville *Herald* says: It seems that the men were in the engine house, when the nipple which is attached to the blow-off pipe, was blown off the boiler, and the steam escaped through the aperture with such force as to demolish the engine house, and horribly scald and multilate Lawson and to scald Frarey. Lawson must have died instantly, as he was blown to pieces. The affair is considered to be of rather a singular nature, and without a parallel.

## THE IRON TARIFF.

### Important Meeting of the Cincinnati Iron Manufacturers.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday.]

In the recent report of Commissioner Wells, it will be remembered, a recommendation was made that the tariff on pig iron be reduced from $9 to $3 per ton, coupled with the suggestion that this recommendation was made upon the authority of the iron interest of the country, which with great unanimity favored this movement.

Immediately after the publication of this report, the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association sent out a circular to the iron manufacturers and dealers throughout the country, asking their views upon the proposed question of a reduction of the tariff. In conformity with this circular, a meeting of the iron men of this city was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Phillips & Son, on Second street, near Broadway. Mr. Lewis Worthington occupied the chair, and Mr. J. A. Pomeroy was appointed Secretary. The question was laid before the meeting, and after some discussion, which was indulged in by Messrs. Worthington, Phillips, Pomeroy and others, it was unanimously resolved that the iron dealers and manufacturers of Cincinnati had never recommended any such reduction of tariff as that suggested by Commissioner Wells, and that they were opposed to any such reduction. The Secretary, Mr. Pomeroy, was instructed to so reply to the Association making the inquiry as to their status upon that question.

PERSONAL OF THE POPE.—The Pope's face is pleasing, and gives the idea not so much of a heroic, aggressive will, as of a susceptible and devout nature. It seems to me that he is mastered by the Roman Catholic idea rather than master of it, and the persistency comes rather from his loyalty following than boldly leading the doctrines and usages of his church. He reminded me somewhat of two men most unlike him in destiny and disposition. As I looked at his mild and venerable face, I thought now of Edward Everett, the bland and conciliating statesman, and now of William H. Furniss, the humane, devout and radical divine. I do not believe that he will urge any new doctrines or startling policy upon the coming council, but will put himself upon historical position, and make the council a general review and muster of officers throughout Christendom, and a grand rally of the church under more specific orders and with more direction between the members and the head. I gather this impression not only from my own thoughts, but from conversations with persons who are supposed to know what is going on at the Vatican. —*Rev. Dr. Osgood.*

A correspondent of the London *Field* says he washes sweated horses in cold water with beneficial results, both in summer and in winter. After washing, the animal should be rubbed dry, as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub down, and be clothed in the ordinary manner. If horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far less common.

What more refreshing to a man after a hard day's shooting, or other laborious exercise, than warm or cold bath? And I believe it to be equally so to the horse. To the tired hunter, a warm foot bath and fomentation, if the animal is sufficiently quiet, is most refreshing. Some years ago I visited the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. There, as I was informed—and at the time myself witnessed the operation—every horse, summer and winter, was washed from head to foot with cold water, after returning from work, no matter whether it had been out one hour or six. After the ablution, scraping, scrubbing, etc., a kind of wee cloth was thrown over to admit of evaporation, and the horse was afterwards rubbed down and clothed as usual in the course of an hour or two. I consider the plan rational and conducive to the health of the horse, if only ordinary care is taken.

MILK REGULARLY.—In point of human treatment, as well as in view of pecuniary profit, it is absolutely necessary that your cows should be milked at regular hours. Allow us to say in this connection what we have frequently reiteratrd—that is, the milking should also be done by the same hands, as much as possible. —*Rural World.*

The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, yesterday adopted a petition to Congress to release from payment of revenue tax, whisky or tobacco which may be destroyed by fire or wrecked.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Fire at the Allegheny Poor Farm—A Barn and its Contents Destroyed—Loss $4,000—Insurance $1,000.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a barn located in the rear of the lot of the Allegheny Poor Farm, at Girty's run. Flames were first seen issuing from the roof, and it is supposed that the fire originated in the hay loft. No effort was made to extinguish it, as it was apparent that all efforts would prove fruitless. The fire spread rapidly, and soon the whole building was enveloped in flames. The horses had been put in the stable but ten minutes before the fire broke out, but were promptly removed. No cattle were in the stable at the time. Nothing else was saved. The barn contained about twenty tons of hay, two hundred and fifty bushels of grain, corn fodder, etc.; also two wagons a wind mill, cider press, straw cutter and all the agricultural implements of the farm, all of which were destroyed, making the loss in the stock amount to about fifteen hundred dollars. The barn was valued at twenty-five hundred dollars, but it could not be replaced for less than forty-five hundred dollars. The barn was considered one of the best in the county, and the Directors of the Poor contemplated moving it to their new lot. The barn was insured for one thousand dollars in the "Allegheny." The Directors will go to the Farm this morning on the 11:20 A. M. train, to make arrangements for the erection of a temporary building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**Safe Deposit Company.**

The insecurity of special deposits in banks, as well as in private residences, has caused a lively interest in the Safe Deposit Companies of the country, and we are glad to have it to say that there is no more secure institution of that kind than the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, No. 83 Fourth avenue. Valuables of all kinds are safely kept in its mammoth vault, and parties who set any store upon their gold and silver ware, their bonds, wills or valuable papers, should at once endeavor to rent a safe for their keeping. Few people have any idea of the security guaranteed by the Deposit Company, and there is no easier way to learn it than by calling upon Mr. Von Bonnhorst, the courteous and attentive Secretary and Treasurer. With the new year is a good time to commence relations with the Deposit Company.

**Public Amusements.**

OPERA HOUSE.—There was another crowded and fashionable audience at the Opera House last evening to witness Mr. Edwin Adams's impersonation of "Enoch Arden," and as on former occasions, the performance was satisfactory throughout. To-night "Hamlet" will be performed with Mr. Adams as the melancholy Dane.

THEATER.—There was a good performance here last evening, and the audience enjoyed it greatly. An attractive bill is announced for this evening.

VARIETIES.—Nell Rogers, Signor Farranta, Kitty O'Neill and Julia Robinson are the present stars here, and are nightly received by delighted audiences, their several specialties being much admired.

MUSEUM.—There was a large attendance of visitors at the Museum yesterday and last evening.

THE HANLONS.—These world-renowned gymnasts, who are without their peers, will appear with their talented combination at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, and remain during the week. The brothers will give their new and marvelous act each evening.

DUTCH COMEDY.—Joe Emmett, the only successful Dutch comedian on the stage, will appear at the Opera House next week.

**When You Are Thirsty**

Ask for a glass of that generous liquor which invigorates the body and cheers the mind. All first class saloons sell Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. †

## MARRIED:

ASHE—AMMOND—On Wednesday, December 29, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard Lea, Mr. R. P. ASHE, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss MIRIAM V. AMMOND, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

[Pittsburgh papers please copy.]

It is not good for man to be alone, and so wisely concluded the above recorded happy groom. His *case* has never been a hard one, the *rule* of his life being to *stick* to his duty and to his friends, as his colleagues in the COMMERCIAL Composing Room will gladly furnish *proof*. He has secured a noble wife in one of Pittsburgh's fair daughters, and it is the prayer of all who know them that the *fount* of their happiness may be kept continually in *sorts*, and there may be many *second editions*.

**Do Not Neglect a Slight Cough.**
It may end in consumption. C. F. Galton's cough balsam will relieve you. TTHS*

**Tossing and Moaning During Sleep**
Are generally caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge will expel them. TTHS*

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—A GENTLEMAN of long experience and who has an extensive acquaintance with Machinists, Boilermakers, Agricultural Manufacturers and Hardware Dealers throughout all the Western, Middle and Eastern States, is open to an engagement with some Iron Firm of standing or would sell on Commission. Address E. PETTIT, corner Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, for farther particulars. THSM

WANTED—WEAVERS—IMMEDIATELY, at the Zanesville, Ohio, Sheeting Mills, 6 good Weavers.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO good furnished Rooms or Parlors in a central part of city, for which a liberal rate will be paid. Address B. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A MAN WITH a cash capital of $400 to engage in the Manufacture of a very profitable article on his own account. No help required; it is imperishable; pays well. Address Manufacturer, at this office, appointing interview.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT—AT POMEROY, Ohio, a Millwright, to take charge of the Machinery of a Rolling Mill. None but a competent sober Man need apply. Capt. SAML. DAVIS, Supt.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—TWO SOLICITORS for an old established New York (all cash) Life Insurance Company, to operate in Western Pennsylvania; will be paid salary. Address Box 756 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—BUSINESS—AN ACTIVE interest in a good Business (manufacturing preferred), by a Young Man with business experience. Available capital about $20,000. Address H. M., Commercial office. tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—A SALESMAN well acquainted with Western Pennsylvania and Ohio Trade, by a Wholesale Hosiery and Notion House in Philadelphia. Address S. Z. & Co., 36 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

WANTED.—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR city and country. Several men want work. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT. A house of seven or eight rooms, with gas and water throughout, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address Box V, Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

## WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT. An Agent wanted in every county in the United States to take an interest in a new article just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a Portable Furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove, or range. Three cents per day will pay for fuel to cook three meals. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat irons, &c., &c. Any man with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $40 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address J. H. LYON, Inventor and Patentee, 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

27. WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; 1 Farm Hand; 20 Servant Girls for General Housework, Dining-room work and Chamberwork; wages from $2 to $4 per week; 2 Colored Cooks.

27. THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help of all kinds furnished on short notice. Applicants by mail desiring information will please enclose 25 cents. All orders promptly attended to. Apply to or address S. T. MELLER, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 27 Sixth street, late St Clair.

## LOST.

LOST—ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY OF last week, a Fur Glove for right hand. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Adams Express Office, Fifth avenue.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER is published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Don't fail to get it if you want to buy yourself a home.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS SEEKING homes or investments in Real Estate will save time, trouble and money by consulting the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." It is given away gratis by the publishers, Messrs. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or will be sent by mail, free, to any address.

## FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A TWO story Frame House, containing 8 Rooms, on a Lot 60x130 feet, situated on Ellsworth avenue, within three minutes walk of Robb's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Good Well of soft water at the door. For full particulars address JOHN S. DAVIS, Wilkins P. O., Allegheny county, Penna.

SHADY SIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE—House of 6 Rooms and two Lots; Pump of excellent Water, desirable location and within three minutes walk of the Station. Possession immediately. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

## FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL LANDS—280 ACRES OF COAL, in Beaver county, Pa., three miles west of Beaver Falls, on the P. Ft W. and C. R. R. Coal three feet thick; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

DESIRABLE LITTLE FARM OF 74 acres, situate in Columbiana county, Ohio, immediately on the P., Ft. W. & C. C., 55 miles west of this city. Good House and Barn, good Orchard; Land comparatively level; rich sandy loom soil, and in a good neighborhood. Terms easy. Full particulars by calling on CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

SNUG GARDEN AND FRUIT FARM OF 65 Acres, situate on the Ohio river, 20 miles below Wheeling in Monroe county, Ohio. Good Buildings, splendid Orchards, and No. 1 Land. Splendid chance for a man to make money. It will be sold on very easy payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

TO CAPITALISTS—A VERY VALUABLE and desirable Gas Coal Land for sale; 30 miles east of Pittsburgh on Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to J. WILSON, Clearfield, Clearfield county, Penna.

AN OHIO FRUIT GARDEN OR DAIRY Farm for sale or exchange, containing 118 Acres, situated on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 3 miles from the flourishing town of Salem, Ohio, good House of 8 Rooms, 2 Barns, Tenement House of 5 Rooms, 20 Acres in Timber, one-half Acre in best quality of Grapes, 800 Peach and Pear Trees, very best, large Orchard of Apple Trees, one-fourth Acre in Raspberries, Sugar Camp of 300 Trees, good Water, pike runs by the door, and is in a very pleasant neighborhood. Must be seen to be appreciated. We have seen the property and can give full information. Terms easy, or we will take city property to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000 in exchange. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

WEST VIRGINIA LANDS FOR SALE—5,000 Acres of West Virginia Timber and Farming Lands, in McDowell county. The Timber alone is worth double the price asked for it. The Lands lay on a stream large enough to raft the Timber to market. This is a rare opening for a set of men to make a sure fortune. The Timber consists of the finest Poplar known, Also Oak and Walnut. The whole plot is divided and will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers. Some of the Lots have improvements on them, and part under cultivation. Draft showing location can be seen at our office. We will trade the Lands for City or Country Property. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

SNUG FARM OF 90 ACRES TWO AND A half miles from Hite's Station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and eighteen miles from this city. Good improvements, nice Orchard, and a very desirable neighborhood. We will sell it as a whole, or will sell 65 Acres with all the improvements, Orchard, &c. Persons wanting a nice little farm should not fail to examine this. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM, CONTAINING 150 Acres, adjoining the town of Homer, a station on the Indiana Branch Railroad, in Indiana county, Pa.; 120 Acres of the Land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, residue covered with choice White Oak, Walnut and other Timbers; 20 Acrs good Bottom Land. Good two-story Frame House of 6 Rooms and Kitchen; large Barn, 72 by 45, with double Threshing Floors, in good order and conveniently arranged. Also, all necessary Outbuildings, and in fact everything to be found on a well regulated Farm. Large Orchard of choice Fruit of all kinds. This property cannot fail to please any one seeking a good Farm, as it is right alongside of Railroad, Schools, Churches, Stores, Mills and Postoffice. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

DESIRABLE ONE HUNDRED ACRE Farm for sale 1½ miles from Enon Station, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., a Station where all trains stop. Ten Acres in good Timber, balance in cultivation and can all be cultivated by machinery; good Frame House of 6 large Rooms, good Frame Bank Barn, Orchard of 100 choice Fruit Trees, Farm well watered, Churches of all denominations within 1½ miles; good soil, worth $100 per Acre, will be sold at $65 per Acre on easy terms. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WE HAVE a number of improved Farms that we will exchange for desirable city property. Persons wanting Farms or Houses of any kind will find it to their interest to call and examine our list. We are continually receiving property of all kinds, and as we, by personal examination, describe that which we offer, purchasers can rely on the description as being correct. We will also take pleasure in accompanying persons wanting to purchase, thus avoiding delay and trouble. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

MINNESOTA LANDS FOR SALE—ONE Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, partly within and partly adjoining the city limits of Stillwater, Minnesota. Three Hundred and Sixty Acres adjoining Chengwatana, county seat of Pine county, Minnesota, and Eighty Acres of Mineral Land, near Superior City, Wisconsin. The above property is very valuable. For particulars inquire of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Allegheny, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, Penna.; also, in Eastern Ohio. Full information in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any one requesting it. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SNUG FARM OF 100 Acres, in Washington county, Pa., three-quarters of a mile from Burgettstown Station, Pan Handle Railroad. Frame House of 6 Rooms, nice Orchard of good Fruit, 20 acres of good Timber. Land is underlaid with a 4½ foot vein of excellent Coal, with a bank open. For further particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—OVER $1,200,000 WORTH of Farms, Mills, Stores, Coal Lands, City and Country Residences, Houses and Lots. Full information in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

MISSOURI LANDS—UNIMPROVED, for sale or exchange for City or Country Property, in large or small quantities, at from $3 to $5 per Acre. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED farms of all sizes, prices and locations. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," given away *gratis* or sent *free* to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—A FIRST-CLASS Hotel, situate in the Oil Regions of Venango county, Pa., now doing a No. 1 business, has 31 Rooms and large Hall for meetings, &c. Will take Western Lands in a good locality in part pay. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—STOVE WORKS—OWING to the recent death of two of the proprietors, the Franklin Stove Works in Cleveland, Ohio, are offered for sale. They have capacity for 60 Moulders, are in perfect order, with a large variety of Stove Patterns, both for wood and coal, some of them having great popularity in the western market. Inspection of the Works now in operation is invited. Apply personally to, or address by letter WOOLSON, HITCHCOCK & CARTER, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE TO A LIVE BUSINESS MAN. —An interest in an established Manufacturing Business in the town of Salem, Ohio. This is a splendid opening for an energetic man to make money. We have seen it once and can recommend it. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. Persons wanting to get into a paying business should not fail to examine this. Full particulars by calling at our office, or address us. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

COUNTRY STORE AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With or without the Goods, in Watertown, Ohio. Price for the Real Estate, $2,500 in payments. This is a rare opening for a man of small means to step into an established business. Full particulars given by calling on or addressing CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with good facilities for Rolling Mill Work and a good trade established. Address "Foundry," at this office. tf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—AT IRWIN'S Station, P. R. R., containing 3 Rooms, 62 feet long and 25 feet wide, and adapted to the general dry goods, grocery and produce business. The population of the town and surrounding country is such that a first-class Store would do at least a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year. The coal miners located at this place pay about $60,000 per month to the miners, all of whom reside in this immediate vicinity. For full particulars address JACOB GERRING, Irwin's Station, Pa.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—AS WE PURPOSE removing in a few days, our present offices, No. 4 Duquesne Way, are to let. Rent moderate. Apply to WEAVER & JONES. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM—THAT FINE large second story Room No. 102 Wood street, near Fifth avenue, suitable for any light business. Apply at 102 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE WELL furnished second story front Room for one or more Gentlemen or Gentleman and Wife. Apply at 150 Third avenue. TTHS

FOR RENT—OFFICES—FOUR WELL lighted Offices in the second story of the Safe Deposit Company's Building, for rent. Also, one large front Room in third story. The entire Building will be heated by low steam. Apply to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer, 83 Fourth avenue.

## FOR SALE.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—PRIME bright new S. C. Hams, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS FOR SALE —A few Pure Bred, at low price. Address A. C., at this office.

FOR SALE—1870—DIARIES OF ALL descriptions can be had at the Stationery Store of W. S. HAVEN & CO., corner Wood street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW ENGINE AND Boiler, 16 horse power, with Fixtures; too small for purpose. Address DUNN & MILLER, Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. th

NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS SUGAR and Molasses, now in store and to arrive, strictly prime and choice, for sale by WM. MILLER & CO., 221 and 223 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OHIO Rye, 150 barrels choice Apples, 50 barrels prime Buckwheat Flour, choice lot of Dried Peaches. HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, on hand. Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all sizes, on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

Headquarters.
THE
Checkered Front.
FOUR SPECIALTIES,
TEAS, COFFEES,
Flours and Cheese.
REDUCTIONS ON COFFEES.
Heavy Reductions on Roasted Coffees in Paper Packages of 1 Cent per pound.
Dealers wanting the Best should order our Roasted Coffees.
Checkered Front on every Package and View of Patent Roaster, our Trade Marks.
T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
273 and 275 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
BOOK BUYERS.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FROM THIS DATE TO FEB'Y. 1, 1870,
WE OFFER OUR
HOLIDAY BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS and
FANCY ARTICLES,
AT COST.
And most of our Miscellaneous Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
All wishing Good Books at Low Prices will please call early.
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

The Safe Deposit Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS
Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults,
NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
HENRY LLOYD,
WILLIAM REA,
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JAS. I. BENNETT,
BYRON H. PAINTER,
JOS. S. MORRISON,
GEORGE BLACK,
CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
Sec'y. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE,
The Lease of Four Lots of Ground fronting on A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, 96 front by 100 deep, near Twenty-eighth street. Also, the Buildings and improvements on the same, consisting of one two-story Building, iron-clad, 96 by 30 feet; one one-story Building 132 by 50 feet, with Blacksmith Shop 60 by 22 feet, one engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke and Boiler—main line of Shafting in the entire Building, Sheds in yard, Fire Plugs, &c.
The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes—would be an excellent site for a Glass House or Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars, address
Box 370, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Utility Works.
WEAVER & JONES,
Corner of Juniata and Fulton streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAPLE HARDWARE, AND ALL KINDS LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.
We tender our goods and services to the Trade at the Lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.
WEAVER & JONES.
Address: Pittsburgh Postoffice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county, Penna., will do well to call on
Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices; FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

AMERICAN AGRICULTUR[illegible]
NOT TOO LA[illegible] [illegible]ceived. Those who [illegible] Subscriptions for 1870 [illegible] M. BINGHAM, Jr., [illegible] have not subscribed [illegible] 143 Smithfield st. [illegible] Only $1 60 [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

THE report which has been set afloat from Washington about a new Cuban policy by the administration, we suspect should be accepted, if at all, with several grains of allowance. This is not saying that General GRANT and his Cabinet will not do all that consistently can be done for Cuba, in the interest of freedom and progress. This would involve no change. There is no reason for supposing that the line laid down in the President's message will not continue to be the policy of the Government, and this does not preclude the possibility of substantial support to the cause of the Cubans.

IT is, we presume, known to the profession that Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS having formed a partnership in Chicago which promises extraordinary business advantages, has gone to that city to reside. By the removal of Col. ROBERTS the Pittsburgh bar loses one of its most distinguished ornaments and society here one of its most genial and intelligent members. During our late war his services in the army of the Potomac were of the most important and creditable character; but his legal practice in Pittsburgh was necessarily much deranged by such prolonged absence from home. As a sound lawyer and eloquent advocate Col. ROBERTS holds a very high rank in the estimation of the profession—and we doubt not that, in his new sphere of exertion in Chicago, he will add to the reputation as a jurist which he already enjoys. A more honorable and high-minded gentleman does not exist anywhere than Col. ROBERTS. He leaves Pittsburgh with the deep regrets of all who enjoy the privilege of his friendship.

IT will probably somewhat amuse our citizens to be told, as they are, that in uniting in favor of the Beaver Canal Enlargement, they have entered into a rascally combination and formed a "Ring" in the most offensive sense, for "plundering the State Treasury," for *controlling* legislation and for almost *every description of objectionable objects*. It was seen from the beginning that there was one interest which would be opposed to this enlargement, an improvement which when completed will do more for Pittsburgh than all the other improvements which relate to our trade and population. A single railroad would find in the canal a competitor, but it was not foreseen that for this reason any one of the Pittsburgh papers could be induced to lend its influence to oppose a work that promised so much for our city, and in regard to which there is, with this solitary exception, but one wish and voice. Of course, the silly howl about "plundering the State Treasury" is a mere pretext. The *railroad* referred to is bound, if it can, to defeat this great work of enlargement, and protect itself, even at the expense of our city—and it has found a mouth-piece here.

No enterprise has in years been proposed which promises so largely for our welfare as the Beaver Canal Enlargement. No proposition of the kind has ever been more favorably received, not here only, but in Philadelphia, and wherever the subject has been presented, even beyond the limits of the State. Private advantage never entered into the thoughts of any one; and the improvement has been taken hold of as a great measure for the benefit of the public, regarding the means for aiding and accomplishing which there has been no concealment, question of propriety, suggestion of irregularity, or anything whatever that has not, over and over, been adopted to aid in accomplishing other great works of public utility. The single railroad whose interests are opposed to the enlargement—if such really is the case—has the right to do what it can in legitimate ways to defeat it. It would not be the first instance where an attempt was made to hinder a great work relating to the general welfare, to benefit what was in comparison an almost infinitely smaller work, for individual advantage. But when in prosecuting this opposition, not only our best men, but the whole community, are charged with the no less corrupt purpose than that of "plundering the State Treasury," and accused of a variety of motives which only recognized thieves are supposed to have, impudence overshoots the mark, and is sure to provoke towards the organ of such opposition, and the mouth-piece of these charges, a feeling which will furnish all the answers that it is necessary to make.

## ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is said to have possessed so extensive and minutely accurate knowledge of the maps of the British islands, that he seemed to have visited every village. Though few, if any Americans of the present day, are as learned in that way as the eccentric Virginian, familiarity with the great outlines of the subject, with the relative positions of the chief counties and cities, is a very common attainment among them. But how many members of Congress could tell off-hand how many rivers Avon there are in England, on *which* of them Stratford stands? or what streams are connected by the Kennet and Avon canal? How many of the first ten young American ladies who read CHAUCER, can tell, *impromptu*, the distance between the Tabard in Southwark and the shrine of Saint THOMAS in Canterbury, even though they may have deeply sympathized with one of Mr. DICKENS's youthful heroes because he had to traverse the space unprotected and alone? We fear that we are sometimes unjust, or forgetful of our own deficiencies, when we laugh at some of the reported blunders of English people in American geography. To be just in this, as in other matters, it is necessary to discriminate.

However, after making the needful allowances and distinctions, it is still true that our trans-Atlantic kinsmen are discreditably ignorant of American geography in its several departments. A London correspondent of a New York paper, referring to the Alabama claims, apologizes for England's treatment of us during the war, by ascribing it to defective information, especially defective geographical information. Englishmen, he thinks, simply made a great mistake, for which they are now sincerely sorry, and the blame of which ought mainly to be laid to the account of their schoolmasters. They were ignorant of the rivers, mountains and other features of the country, which determine military operations; and they were ignorant of the distinctive characters and relative resources of the two sections entering upon war. How far this condition of the British mind may be reasonably pleaded in mitigation of damages, is a question for the decision of the diplomatists,—about the ignorance alleged there can be no doubt.

In fact, the ruling class over there have long been notoriously bad geographers. Some noteworthy facts bearing upon the subject were published a few years ago in the Reports on Educational Reform, prepared in response to a resolution of Parliament. In those reports it was shown that boys, in American parlance young men, mostly sons of the gentry, ready to enter the University, and familiar with the name and situation of every town or village of note in ancient Greece and Italy, knew nothing about the modern condition of those countries, nothing about the great cities of Germany, little about the British Colonial possessions, and nothing about the western continent. These young men were embryo legislators of the British empire. As evidence that the defects of their instruction in school have not commonly been supplied by subsequent study, we may remind the reader of Mr. COBDEN's allegation made shortly before his death concerning the slight geographical knowledge of members of the House.

With regard to America, in particular, English gentlemen have usually been utterly uninformed or misinformed. All have read the surprise and gratitude of the old Duke of Newcastle, a Cabinet Minister in WALPOLE's time, on being told that Cape Breton was an island. "Cape Breton an island! who would have thought it? I must go and tell, &c." Just before the Revolutionary war, Colonel BARRE, whose speech on American resistance every school boy used to know by heart, said to the elder QUINCY, in England:

> "When I [illegible] to this country, I was often speaking of [illegible] and could not help speaking well of its climate [illegible] believe it? more soil and inhabitants, but—will you [illegible] island thought that two-thirds of the people of America were all negroes."

GOLDSMITH, in the latter part of his career, habitually associated with the most intelligent men in London. His Deserted Village was published in 1779. In that poem Georgia is referred to as a land in which "blazing suns fiercely shed intolerable day"—in whose "matted woods birds forget to sing;" where "the dark scorpion gathers death around," and where "crouching tigers wait their hapless prey."

These illustrations of ignorance or of misinformation are worthy of mention only as indicating an indifference in the British mind towards American facts and affairs, which has continued almost ever since. The correspondent referred to above says that, even now, "four Englishmen out of five would not think it at all out of the way if you told them Alabama was in Chicago. Does not Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, M. P., editor of the *Athenæum*, have the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers both in Ohio?" Yet this gentleman studied American geography in this country.

Our object in thus dwelling on this subject is not to increase the existing sentiment of resentment for the injuries which we have received. The proper effect of the statement would seem to be the reverse of provocation. Though in English ignorance of us we may not recognize even an apology for what the nation did, we can afford to abate our indignation with a slight mixture of contempt in the reflection that, in sending forth Alabamas and in making the most for himself out of our misfortunes, JOHN BULL was simply true to his *role* of blunderhead. With Ireland in its present mood on hand and with the Alabama question still to settle—his state of mind can not be enviable. Should he get safely out of these scrapes he will surely pay more attention in future to geographical studies.

## THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

The enemies of the English Premier take special pains to point out his failures. No occasion, however trivial, escapes the keen vision of the Conservatives, for the greatest enemies the Premier has to-day are to be found in their ranks. The effect of his administration they argue is to break down the barriers which for generations have kept the masses in bounds. Especially do they find this illustrated in the attitude of Ireland at the present moment. It was a pithy saying of NAPOLEON's, that if the French people were granted an inch they would take an ell. So the Conservatives argued when the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up. It was a question that they were opposed to bringing up. For at least three generations, they have been in the habit of putting it behind them with a wave of the hand. The bare recognition of the claims of the Irish people to a hearing, on the Premier's part, was looked upon as a fatal mistake, worse than a blunder. To this hour the Conservatives profess to regard the increasing disaffection of the Irish people as a direct result of the policy adopted by Mr. GLADSTONE. They are wilfully blind to the experience of other nations, and ignore the teachings of history. It is a marvel to find men at the present day, claiming to represent the most civilized nation on the globe, attempting to carry out the theories which obtained in the seventeenth century. This is, in effect, the position of the Conservative party in England to-day. They attribute the restive attitude of the people of Ireland, the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and the spread of Fenianism to the mistaken clemency of the Administration. The tenor of their arguments warrants the conclusion that nothing but the general diffusion of liberal ideas, which has lifted the English people, and through them the English Government up to the plane of human progress, prevents the Conservatives from clamoring for the blood of ROSSA and the remainder of the Fenian prisoners precisely as the forefathers of the Conservatives adopted the wheel, faggot and gibbet, or as some of the same school clamored for the head of O'CONNELL when the electors of Clare returned him.

The friends of the Administration on the other hand refer with exquisite satire to the results of the exterminating policy, as shown in the history of the unhappy island from the hour that the Prince of Orange assumed the reins of government, down through the summary measures of CROMWELL and MARLBOROUGH, not forgetting the policy of the last of the GEORGES. They say, and with a show of reason, that the Irish people are difficult to govern, dwelling upon their peculiar temperament as an impulsive, suspicious, spirited people, quick to take offense, habitually incautious, reckless. And yet, upon the other side of England, a nation boasting five times the population of Ireland, possessing almost precisely similar traits, equally mercurial and fickle in their disposition, and irrepressible in imagination, are governed by one man, are obedient to all the forms, ceremonies and customs he chooses to impose upon them.

It cannot be urged that the secret of the good order to be found in France, compared with the scenes of lawless violence which have occurred recently in various counties in Ireland, is to be found in the exercise of the bayonet and sword. The proportion of bayonets employed to overawe the population of Ireland at any time in the past eighty years—ever since the futile uprising of 1796—has been as great, if not greater, than that employed in France. The government has been at extraordinary expense in maintaining an unparalleled constabulary force, which, in times of unusual excitement, as in that of 1847-8, was swelled to the number of 300,000.

A careful review of the history of Ireland from the time CROMWELL and MARLBOROUGH sought in the sword an instrument of pacification, until the present hour, warrants the belief that mere coercive measure on the part of the Government will always be attended with failures. The panacea for all the vexations and alarms which Ireland has caused the Government is to be found in peaceful measures, looking towards the enforcement of the same laws, and the furtherance of the same policy, to the most trivial details, in Ireland as in England. In a word, the distinctions made in an hundred matters, socially and politically, which now obtain in England, must be swept aside. Instead of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the English people; instead of being compelled by desperate straits to supply the armies and navies with at least a third more than their fair proportion, they should be placed precisely upon the same footing as their wealthy neighbors upon the other side of the channel; and to attain that end it is necessary that they should not be controlled in the matter of choosing representatives from their midst, instead of being regarded as dependents by profligate noblemen who represent them in the gambling hells of Europe, and waste in the *salons* of Paris the rentals and emoluments which rightly should enrich and improve the condition of their constituents.

There never was a time when the masses in Ireland were more firmly united in their efforts to secure an equal footing than at the present time. In 1847, when MITCHELL, O'BRIEN and MEAGHER attempted to incite an insurrection, the Orangemen almost to a man volunteered their services to the Government, and thousands upon thousands were sworn in in the special force. Now, however, the gratification expressed by an Orange member of Parliament upon hearing the news of the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, is seized upon as an opportunity by Orangemen to applaud to the echo the insult thus aimed at the Government. At a soiree of the Duke of Orange Lodge, a member of Parliament spoke thus:

> "I hold that it is no part of the duty of Orangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Fenians. The Government of England have got into a difficulty. They calculated, to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Orangemen and Protestants were like a spaniel—the more you kick it the more it will lick you. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the English people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, the Orangemen will stand aside, and will protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths."

Significant language, the more especially when it is remembered that the men who applauded these sentiments twenty years ago voluntarily held bayonets at the breasts of those who threatened the Government. It is still more significant, however, to hear such words as these coming from the lips of a D. G. M. Addressing an audience composed of Catholics and members of his lodge, one Captain MADDEN, of Monaghan, said that—

> "Gladstone's government having sown the wind, were shortly about to reap the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances. What should be the conduct of the Orangemen in Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the government? By no means. Let them do their own dirty work, and let the Orangemen not give them the slightest assistance. The *habeas corpus* act was again to be suspended, and the screw clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of peace, in the shape of land bill, will shortly appear. Then follow more soldiers, more police and more taxes, and the wounds of Ireland would be healed by another bloody revolution to the tune of 'No surrender.'"

In times past, the English government found safety in the assertion that where "three Irishmen were banded together, one of them would be found a traitor." The signs of the times do not favor this means of refuge to-day. Matters in Ireland are fast approaching a crisis.

## MAGAZINES.

To many thousands—how many we cannot guess—the *Atlantic Monthly*, now entering upon its twenty-fifth volume, from being a luxury, has become almost a necessary of life. All who examine the number for January, 1870, will, we fancy, pronounce it one of the best that has ever been issued. We cannot specify all its attractions. Mr. Howells, in an article entitled *By Horse-car to Boston*, in a manner both amusing and instructive describes his experience as a traveler at home. It will be surprising to many to learn that the people of Boston and its vicinity are guilty of the same faults and suffer the same afflictions when traveling by horse-car, as are the subjects of complaint in western cities. "*The Study of History*" is an introductory lecture to a course in Cornell University by Professor Goldwin Smith, and is of great value. Readers of poetry will be most attracted by "*The Cathedral*," Mr. Lowell's new poem, which occupies fifteen pages in the magazine. Competent critics have pronounced this the best of Mr. Lowell's serious poems.

We feel bound to direct the particular attention of readers to a new Boston magazine, whose first number has just appeared. Its title, *Old and New*, fitly describes the contents of the initial number. In it old subjects are treated in a lively and original manner, while subjects of present interest are not neglected. On the contrary, in the department entitled "Record of Progress," the latest and most pertinent information is given concerning a great variety of topics interesting to all who wish to know how the world is going on. The critical department of the Magazine is denominated "The Examiner." From the beginning "The Examiner" discards the magisterial, *du haut en bas* tone and style, once so effective and now commonly so feeble, not to say ridiculous, in critical journals. The book notices are very good. Among the most interesting of the longer articles, though none are long, we may mention Dr. Bellows's papers on "Egypt" and on "The National Lincoln Monument;" Mr. Brigham's paper on "Earthquakes in New England;" Mr. Dall's "First Day on the Yukon," and Mr. Torricelli's paper on "The Ecumenical Council." All, at least nearly all, the writing in this number of *Old and New* is marked by a certain neatness and vivacity of style. We must add as a matter of regret, that a Magazine so excellent and so full of promise, is not published in the interest of a higher christology.

### Fifty Thousand Square Miles of Coal.

The New York *Herald* has a correspondent exploring the resources of the territories of the West opened up by the Pacific Railroad. It is a pretty heavy undertaking, but some of the speculations are of great interest and importance. Recent discoveries, according to the writer, have revealed the existence of immense coal fields, stretching from the British possessions almost down to Texas, and indicating an inexhaustible store of superior coal on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and especially on the eastern side. A scientific agent employed by the railroad company has verified the fact that five thousand square miles of coal lands lie between the line of the Union Pacific Road, and the Arkansas river. Only these veins and not many of them, have thus far been opened in Kansas and Nebraska. But the coal lands of the West—west and south of the Missouri river, we suppose—the *Herald* asserts cover an area of at least fifty thousand square miles. In New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, however, the supply is than more equal to the demand. The Great Basin, which was long supposed to be an utter waste, is now thought to abound in coal. Unquestionably these discoveries of coal in our Western States and Territories promise the most substantial enrichment and prosperity to those comparatively unexplored and unsettled portions of our great country.

THE opinion prevailing in Europe, and entertained to some extent in this country, that the American Bishops at the Ecumenical Council will range themselves on the liberal side because they are from liberal, republican America, meets with a correction from the Berlin newspapers. Letters written from Rome to Berlin assert that the American prelates will "follow blindly the Papal lead," which is understood to be to Papal infallibility and kindred dogmas. At present the French Bishops appear to lead the liberal wing of the Council.

IT transpires that the recent virtuous fit of South Carolina directing the payment of the interest on its bonds in gold, was prompted by the fact that they were held by half a dozen persons, who bought them up at a low rate, and then lobbied the Legislature into a return to specie payments. Prominent State officials, including the Governor, are accused of constituting this little "ring."

THE defaulting Sheriffs in Virginia, appointed by General Canby, are meeting with prompt and severe punishment from the military tribunals. The Sheriff of Culpepper county was sentenced last week to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, and there are others who will be similarly disposed of. The Culpepper Sheriff embezzled $12,000 of the funds of the county, and was tried by military commission.

IN 1870, for the first time since 1848, the Democrats of New York will have possession of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State government.

### How Gift Bibles were Received in Spain.

The following paragraph appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "So soon as liberty to worship was proclaimed in Spain, the Bible Society sent out four magnificently bound Bibles, in English, to Prim, Topete, Serrano and Zorilla. It was quite immaterial to the society that being Roman Catholics, these gentlemen could not use the Protestant version any more than our Queen or princes would use the Douai version, if sent to them by Antonelli or the Pope himself; still more immaterial that, being Spaniards, they probably could not understand a word of the English text. The use of the gift counted for nothing; bearing testimony, at the cost, say of £5 a Bible, was all they cared for. We are sorry to grieve these zealous proselytizers by informing them that not one of their Bible reached its ultimate destination—the private house of the Minister. They were taken to the respective offices over which these gentlemen presided, and left there as monuments of English sagacity. Prim gave his to an English lady, who has it now in London—a gorgeous affair, all crimson and gold, which had lain at the Spanish war office as an occasion for the ridicule of the employes, till an orderly sauntered with it through the streets of Madrid, and so caused it to be returned to the place and the people whence it had come."

LONDON society was more than usually moved a fortnight ago by the death of the Duchess d'Aumale, who has been, with her husband, a resident of England since the events of 1848 drove the Orleans family into exile. The deceased Duchess was a daughter of Leopold, Prince of Salerno, of the Neapolitan branch of the Bourbons, and was born at Vienna in 1822. In 1844 she was married to the Duc d'Aumale, fourth son of King Louis Philippe. The lives of these two representatives of a royal house were chequered with almost all the vicissitudes that could fall to the lot of mortals, but through them all the Duchess bore up with a cheerfulness and a disposition so full of all amiable qualities that she won the respect and love of those who knew her. Her love for her husband, which was cordially reciprocated, was something unusual for a royal pair, and her last thoughts as the last glance of her eyes were upon him. Of the five children whom she had borne to her husband, only one, the young Duke of Guise, in his sixteenth year, survives. She was extremely popular in London, and in Twickenham where she lived. The shops were very generally closed in Richmond, Kingston and other towns in the immediate vicinity. The Queen sent a representative to the funeral, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian and Prince Teck were personally present. In the funeral cortege were also the Ministers of the United States, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain and several other countries, Lords Granville and Russell, and a large number of other persons distinguished for their rank or their talents. Such general and sincere mourning for a princess of the House of Bourbon is unusual.

THE frugal, industrious, inoffensive Chinese that come to seek their little fortunes in this western world can hardly be welcomed as a desirable moral addition to our population. Firm believers in the doctrine that it is good not even for a Chinaman to be alone, the six companies import cargoes of Celestial women at San Francisco as so much merchandise; and no other article—except it may be opium—is so much sought after. The women are landed like a drove of sheep or cows. They are driven off the boat in squads of fifteen or twenty and herded under sheds until the custom officials can make the usual search for smuggled opium, when they are taken off under guard to the Chinese quarter, to be sorted and sent to the six companies to which they are consigned. The boat, the sheds, the wagons and the route of the women are besieged by crowds of clamorous Chinamen, who are prevented from kidnapping the precious freight only by the guard of police. Most of these are young girls, with very few exceptions imported for the purpose of prostitution. Indeed, they are much sought for as wives because of the income their husbands can derive from their sinful earnings; and in this respect the Chinaman has much to learn regarding the moral responsibility of the American citizen which he aspires to be.

IT is denied that England has suffered so much as has been said in her iron manufacturing industry—the extent to which she has manufactured for Russia far more than counterbalancing the difference in other directions. The development of railways throughout France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Italy and Hungary has given rise to the establishment of vast and efficient manufacturing establishments on the continent, which were too expensive until the increase in the demand demonstrated the saving that could be effected by manufacturing on the spot, especially where coal and iron were to be obtained. There has been an increase in the value of exported railway materials to Prussia in the year just closing of nearly threefold as compared with 1868. The facts really seem to show that while ship-building in England has diminished, and the requirements of her home railways have been as much restricted as possible, great activity has existed in railway construction on the continent, by which England has materially benefited, all through the general stagnation in commerce, which still hangs heavily upon most industries.

A LONDON journal of the 10th inst., remarks: The Ecumenical Council would do us a service if they would propound and answer the question, "Why is it that Christianity and civilization have failed to give us the manners of gentlemen?" On reading the account of the inauguration of the Suez Canal by the *Times* correspondent it is impossible not to be struck with the superiority of the Arab over the Englishman in this respect. We read that the Arabs make way for a stranger with promptness and courtesy, never stare or affect the ill-bred ease, or indulge in the vulgar chaffing of far better dressed mobs in lands nearer home. On the other hand we read of the ridiculous and unreasonable grumbling of the Christian guests of the Viceroy, and of a gentleman demanding an audience of his Highness for the purpose of complaining that he had been put to sleep in a double bedded room.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

### The Bill Pending in Congress on the Subject.

The friends of the postal telegraph system, which has been brought into practical operation in Europe, with such great success, will press the measure upon Congress, when it reassembles after the holiday recess. There is no doubt the passage of the bill will be resisted by the various telegraph companies throughout the Union, but a public sentiment is likely to be created that will demand its enactment. General Washburne's bill, which has already been introduced in the House, to establish postal telegraphs in the United States, is no half-way measure. It does not leave the business of telegraphing to private companies at all, or to any rivalry on the part of companies with the government. It places the telegraph system on precisely the same footing as the Postoffice service, which does not allow any individuals or company to interfere with the business or revenue of the Post Office by conveying letters. The first section provides—

> "That from and after the 24th day of July, 1871, it shall be unlawful for any person, other than such as are hereinafter authorized, to transmit by electric telegraph, or by any device equivalent thereto, any message, information or intelligence of whatever description for hire, or to receive any moneys or reward of any kind for such transmission."

To secure a fair settlement with existing companies, the bill provides that the Postmaster General shall appoint two appraisers and the telegraph companies two, who shall act in conjunction, to appraise the property of the companies and that a fifth appraiser is to be selected by these four, as a sort of umpire, to facilitate the work of reaching a decision. When the cash value is thus ascertained the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for the purchase of the telegraph property of the companies for the use and benefit of the people of the United States. The contract, however, is to be approved by the President and to receive the sanction of Congress. If any telegraph fails to appoint appraisers before the 1st of January, 1871, or if after appraisement any telegraph company shall fail or neglect to convey to the Postmaster General the telegraph property, he is authorized to construct new telegraph lines, and thereafter there shall be no claim on the Government to purchase the lines of such a company. While the bill proposes to offer every means for a reasonable appraisement and to make a fair purchase of the property of the companies, the Government will act very decisively, and leave no ground for speculative hostility or obstruction to the measure. It will leave the telegraph companies as powerless as the old banks were left when the national banking act came into operation, or the private letter carrying companies were when Government postal systems were inaugurated.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various provisions of Mr. Washburne's bill. The machinery it proposes for operating the telegraphs by the Government is surprisingly simple, and in connection with the Postoffice Department, it can be carried on with greater facility and at less cost than under the present system. The people will be able to put the telegraph stamps in their pockets, just as they now do postage stamps, to pay the message in their own homes or offices, and to drop them in convenient Government boxes, as they now do their letters. They will be sure of no delay, partiality or preference in transmitting their messages; for the act provides that every message shall be sent in the order of its arrival. Then how cheap, compared to the present rates. Twenty cents for a message of thirty words and one cent for each additional word to all distances. Only compare this with the present high rates, and it will be seen what a great blessing the proposed government postal telegraph will be to the people—how it will facilitate business and quicken intelligence.

Should this system be adopted we have no doubt it will increase telegraphing in a far greater ratio than cheap postage did letter writing.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

### Its Fruits Infidelity and Materialism.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

By admitting the article on Life Insurance, in your columns, on the 2d inst., you have elicited our thanks, from the fact that it had been refused a place in three of the leading Evangelical religious papers of New York and the West. It has developed the query, in this materialistic age, "How far may one attempt to present a simple Gospel truth for inquiry, without interfering with an inferior perishable interest, or alarming a conscience settled into a false security?" To suit the allotted space in your columns, we condensed the article in haste, to get it in the coming copy. Not examining it critically, we perceive in reading it that many of its thoughts are presented in an ambiguous and confused style, but we presume the drift of our logic and motives were understood.

We believe Satan never fitted so sharp pointed an instrument as life insurance, to induce a child of God to loosen his hold on his Heavenly Father. It is the more powerful, because you cannot detect the poison, and so sharp, that not feeling its piercings, one is lulled into a false security. No rational being ever found a real good by seeking for it, but has found it only by being fitted, prepared and led to it, by a perfect and external power; thus he finds, by being led by faith in God's law and order. The Christian by profession is led by God, the third person of the Trinity, into all truth, and taught all needful things, takes no anxious thought for the future. And if one rests on his own wisdom and foresight, as regards his family, he takes future consequences into his hands, and ignores the Holy Spirit.

We would urge every child of God to examine his high privilege of trusting to God's promises for all things needful for soul and body, and not allow the world to say you are living by sight. Nor do we desire Christians to come to the level of those who are living without Christ and hope in the world. It may be proper to inquire if you are not inflicting a real evil upon your family after your decease by choosing their position in life, instead of allowing your Heavenly Father, by the Holy Spirit, to lead them in right paths; for He who careth for the sparrow careth for His saints and their interests, material and eternal. It is safe to give your conscience the benefit of a doubt. This embracing the life insurance system, savors of the lottery spirit—a desire to better your condition, in contempt of God's promises. We say with St. Paul, in part, that they that marry not do better; in life insurance and a saint who is not seduced by it does better.

The Roman Church acts from the doctrine of justification by works. She requires her servants to remain in celibacy. And why? Because in her shrewd and sound judgment she knows if they have the cares of a wife and children it will detract from that amount of labor she would acquire when the priests are not burdened with cares. She is right and consistent with her doctrines, which are materialistic. She acts by sight; but in the Gospel dispensation it is by faith. Just in proportion as cares are brought upon you, is God honored by your casting your cares upon Him, and trusting to the promises of His word. The more you realize your weakness, in the same ratio you trust in Him. We would remark and apply the text as applicable, "For the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light," by making a better use of material for their ends than Christians do spiritual truths for their professed ends, and we remark, we do not presume any but those who will live Godly in Christ Jesus will appreciate the views and designs of the writer.

Life insurance is a device of the human heart, to secure a perishing good—not as a means to love and serve God; but as an appliance to gratify the pride of the heart, and an easier way to acquire wealth than by adherence to God's or nature's laws. You would prefer to tresspass by crossing your neighbor's farm, because it is a shorter distance to your destination than to go by the old crooked country road. Ministers administering consolation to one who has experienced losses and trials in temporal things, exhort to trust God to-day, and leave events of the morrow with God; how inconsistent if he has a life policy. A Christian parent with a family, who have barely enjoyed the comforts of life, obtains a policy for $10,000; he dies; the family sincerely mourn his loss with sanctified grief; but here arises a mental reservation: "We mourn the loss of our relative, but we have a firm foundation to rest on, in anticipation of what nothing but the death of our parent will bring." What saint wants his God thus honored? This developes the pride of the heart, and exhibits a want of humble resignation and trust in God. How have ministers, teachers of the Gospel, since the Apostles' day, performed their self-denying and gigantic labors in their Master's cause, before the plank of life insurance was presented for them to rest upon? Is there more spiritual light, stronger faith, or more love to Christ's cause, and zeal for the soul's good, or has not materialism become a resting place for luke warm souls? Life insurance is one of the issues of modern infidelity, which has crept into the visible church, enlisting the senses and covetousness of the natural heart by trusting to sight rather than God's promises? Thankful for the past, yet doubtful for the future, because selfishness and self will are predominant in us, we serve our pride more than our God. The infidelity of the seventeenth and eighteenth century sprang from the abuses in the visible church. It was powerful, bold, open and honest, but failed in its intentions for want of pure motives. The tactics are changed; modern infidelity has taken upon itself the livery of Christ, professing sympathy for the good of man, and as an assassin cries out with a Herodic spirit, "go and search for the young child that I may also come and worship him," with the intention of strangling the infant Jesus. By tacit agreement, the church wishing to secure all material power, succumbs to be led by the spirit of the world; rounds off and blunts the sharp corners of truth, that may interfere with pride, covetousness, worldly conformity and so called innocent amusements. The visible Protestant Church is heading towards Rome, as her ally, indirectly aiding her, to build up and increase the power of Anti-Christ. Resting on worldly prosperity; forms, ceremonies, expensive church edifices, artistic music, to vie with the opera; high salaried ministers, to do the labor of four; so that they must be absent from their flocks, from two to four months annually. The fruits of materialism: fairs, concerts, lotteries and doubtful means to raise money to support the Gospel, which only asks you to believe, and it will take care of itself. These are the fruits of infidelity and some of the fruits of materialism developing, from the church, and life insurance policies, held by Christians, are not of the least of them.

December, 1869. G. A.

THE lowest amount of salary annually paid to any English law judge is six thousand dollars, and that sum is larger than is received by any judge in the State of Pennsylvania. The largest amount paid to a member of the English judiciary is about fifty thousand dollars, or about ten times that paid to any of this Commonwealth. Not only that, but most of the British judges have retiring pensions.

This question of giving proper compensation to the judiciary is one that should be settled speedily, for, as it now stands, it is a disgrace to civilization and derogatory to the dignity of the people.

To maintain the strongest bulwark of the country, an incorruptible judiciary, its incumbents should be at least sufficiently remunerated to place them beyond the petty temptations that follow always in the train of an income incompetent to purchase the actual necessaries of living. And when we use the word "necessaries," we mean it to imply a broader bearing than is ordinarily given to it. A man holding a judicial position has larger demands upon his purse than the laborer. These demands are imperative, and should be answered by the community employing him. He is at least as worthy of a fair day's wages as the humbler citizen.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mrs. Calhoun, who figured so conspicuously in the McFarland-Richardson affair, and who is an *attache* of the *Tribune*, was married a few days since to Mr. C. A. Runckle, a rising member of the New York bar.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

### The Red Sea Higher than the Mediterranean.

An interesting fact in connection with the Suez Canal, is made public, in the report of a careful survey by a nautical man published in the London *Shipping Gazette*. This is, that throughout the canal a steady current moves from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, varying in its velocity from three knots an hour, near Suez, to a knot and a half at the Mediterranean outlet. This current proves that the level of the Red Sea is higher than the level of the Mediterranean. We have this explanation of the remarkable fact:

> "It is simply because of the tremendous evaporation of the Mediterranean. This great inland sea is fed from the east by the powerful current of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles from the Black sea, and from the Atlantic ocean in the west through the Straits of Gibraltar, and by numerous rivers on both sides, and yet the hot and thirsty winds which sweep across it from the great desert of Africa keep it down by evaporation below the general ocean level. The evaporation from the Red sea per square mile, with a roasting desert on each side, and nearer the equator, is immensely greater than that from the Mediterranean; but as the Red sea is only a narrow gulf running up from the Indian ocean, its aggregate loss is comparatively small and readily supplied. At its northern extremity, at Suez, therefore, it is kept nearer the general level of the ocean than is the Mediterranean along the African coast."

In a practical point of view, this difference in the levels of the two seas signifies that the canal has become a river or an arm of the Indian Ocean flowing into the Mediterranean, and that unless this continual current be checked, the flow of this inlet will in time wash down the sandy banks of the canal into its channel and fill it up. A pair of locks consequently will be necessary at the Suez inlet to regulate the flow from the Red Sea.

## PERSONAL.

The New York *News* reiterates, with some details, its explanation of the reason why Father Hyacinthe came to America. "During the summer of 1867," it says, "a Boston gentleman, together with his wife and widowed sister, were in Paris. Of course they, among the other wonders of the French capital, went to hear Pere Hyacinthe. The widow, who is young, has but one child, and is quite wealthy, fell in love with the Pere. Finally meetings were brought about, at which she expressed so much joy that the feeling became mutual. Although the Carmelite had begun to express himself freely in public regarding religious matters, he did not go far enough to suit his female adorer, who had more extended views, both religious and political, regarding matters in a monarchical country, where church and state are closely allied. Under the tutelage of the Boston lady the priest became more and more outspoken in his views, and finally events culminated in his retirement from his [illegible] orders, and it was supposed he had gone to Passy to keep quiet. It was not known for some time in France that he had gone to America; but he, as everybody now knows, came here, and, after remaining in New York city some weeks, so as to get rid of all taint of suspicion, went to Boston, where he met the lady who had drawn him hither. It is with the intention of settling private affairs in France that he returned, but before long as has been hinted, he will return to America and probably remain here, and marry the lady who has drawn him away from fatherland and mother church."

The Prince of Wales may, perhaps, become king of England; but it looks as though his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, would be a richer man. While the former is living like a spendthrift, the latter is building up his own fortune as a speculator. By a lucky operation in the stock of a New Zealand mining company, he has recently cleared the handsome sum of a million dollars, which he promptly deposited in a bank on his own account. He can easily run up a fortune of a hundred millions, with such a start as this and the advantages of his royal connections.

John H. Oxley, twenty and twenty-five years ago, a favorite and leading actor in Pittsburgh, died in New York on Sunday last.

It costs Napoleon but $5,000 to give one of his state dinners. He will give but two a year hereafter.

During her career as a painter of animals, Miss Rosa Bonheur received for her paintings upwards of 750,000f.

A few miles from Nashville there is an old negress who is one hundred years old. She says, "De Lo'd done forgot to call for me."

Frederick S. Cozzens, the author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," died on the 23d inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in 1818, in New York city. As an author he was best known by the "Sparrowgrass Papers," although he had published many other works. Through the whole of his writings a spirit of playful wit refined and elevated in character, exquisite fancy harmoniously expressed, glowing description tempered with chaste accuracy, and simplicity of construction possible in [illegible] make his works of fiction seem every way real. In the "Sparrowgrass Papers" these qualities are displayed to the utmost, and the author's description of mishaps of city men attempting country life, are equal in many respects to the creations of Smollett or Sterne. In his imitations of other authors he was remarkable, and a paper in the style of Charles Lamb partook so much of the quaint beauty and vivid character of the English author, that even the writer of "The Essays of Elia" would feel doubtful whether it were his own handiwork or not.

Twenty-three years ago the pioneer telegraph line to the West was completed by Henry O'Rielly, of New York, from that city through Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and Vincennes to St. Louis. Over that line, in 1847, was telegraphed President Polk's long message, the first of the series transmitted from one end of the country to the other by telegraph, which otherwise would not have reached the cities on the Mississippi until it was ten or fifteen days old—for at that time Chambersburg, Pa., was the western terminus of the railroads on the route between the Alleghenies and the Pacific, and the journey to the remoter cities required a longer time than the voyage to Europe. Since then, how great the change!

Mr George Mountjoy, one of the notorious Whisky Ring in Philadelphia, who has long been known to have been engaged in defrauding the revenue, was, in the United States District Court, on Monday, sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of three thousand dollars. In default of payment of this sum he is to receive an additional year in the penitentiary. That this distinguished ruffian, swindler and politician is at last put out of the road, appears to be a source of congratulation to the Philadelphians.

M. de Lessens, the constructor of the Suez Canal, at a party one evening presented to each lady a rose of Jericho, which possesses the peculiar property, when dry and shriveled with age, of expanding its leaves and petals, if placed in water. The ladies began experimenting with the flowers, all of which unfolded except one in the possession of a pretty creole. She complained to M. de Lesseps. "Mademoiselle," he replied, "it is not in my power to make your flower expand, but ask for anything else I can give you, and it is yours." "Very well. Then I want," here the lady hesitated and blushed, and then added, in a scarcely audible voice, "whatever you want." "Then I want you to be my wife," was the reply. And they were married a few days ago.

The *Southern Collegian*, a little paper published in General Lee's College, says: "If we could get the ear of the orators who are in future to be invited to Lexington, we should respectfully suggest that we have long since found out that this is the grave of Jackson and the home of Lee, and that the Stonewall brigade was raised in this section."

Matilda Heron and Laura Keene are writing a play to be called "Champagne; or, Step by Step."

Gail Hamilton has written a story to illustrate her alleged ill-treatment at the hands of Fields & Osgood.

The New York *Daily News* (Ben. Wood's paper) walks into Judge Barnard after the following fashion. Under the caption of the "Bummer Judge," it says: "Barnard is the person to whom we allude as being guilty of drunkenness and corruption, and totally unfit to occupy a seat upon the bench. If he will commence a libel suit against us, we will prove him to be one of the most corrupt and debauched men that ever occupied an official position. A Democratic Legislature must impeach him, or the whole party will be held responsible for the base acts of the 'Bummer Judge.' We are constrained to make this statement because George G. Barnard, in defiance of the pledges of his friends, has got on the drunken track which his unsteady feet has so long trod."

Ex-Senator Latham, of California, has purchased in London $50,000 worth of books for his library.

Mungen represents the most benighted district of the Northwest in Congress. A friend tells us he fiddled his way from a country newspaper into the House—he is great on telling stories, preaching negro sermons and singing songs of doubtful moral. There are seven counties about the headwaters of the Maumee, the Miami, and the Wabash, suspended between Upper Sandusky and Fort Wayne, with Lima, for a metropolis, where Mungen holds sway with the Democracy. Speaking of his fiddling capacity, George Alfred Townsend says it was of Mungen, *perhaps*, that Tom Corwin told his amusing story of having had one desperate contest for Congress with a fiddler. Corwin would make his most tremendous effort, with all due admixture of anecdote, and epithet, to which the opposing candidate made no reply, but by tuning up his violin and retorting with "None for Joe," "Git Along, Gals," and "Who's Dat Knockin'." Corwin found the voters going after the fiddler like the children after the Pied Piper and only saved himself by a stratagem worthy of Cæsar. He observed that the fiddler played with his left hand, being a left-handed man, so he whispered to the jealous constituency:

"That fellow plays with his right hand in the next county. He thinks left-handed playing good enough for you."

Accordingly, on the next stumping-day, when the fiddler struck up "Hard Times," there were raised tremendous cries of—

"Play with your right hand!"

The fiddler could not comply, and outraged sentiment declared against him, and elected Corwin.

### Fair Play.

If a woman is a mother, God gives her certain affections and cares springing from them, which you may be very sure she will not forget, and to which, as she is a "true woman," she will be fondly faithful. But does it occur to you that, if a man is a father, he also has loves and cares which are only remotely connected with his shop? Yet, while the father and the mother, who together are the head of the family, have thus certain special duties growing out of that relation, they are also members of the state. And remark, it is not the family that is the member of the state, but the adult members of the family. If the father dies, the mother succeeds to the property, to the responsibilities of every kind. The State taxes her, and tries her, and sends her to jail or to the gallows, upon occasion. Now if she be competent to own property, and if it be right to tax her, can it be very wrong that she should have a voice in the law that taxes her? Dear madame, the moment that the common consent of the civilized world lifted you from your position in the Greek household, you began the journey upon which you have ever since constantly traveled, and which will end in a perfect equality of opportunity with men. Perhaps you will not be a doctor, nor a lawyer, nor a senator, nor a president. Perhaps you will not care to vote, nor speak in public, nor to sing in public, nor to act in public. But suppose that Jenny Lind or Mrs. Moulton were forbidden to sing in public because they were women; suppose that Madame De Stael, and Mrs. Somerville, and Mrs. Stowe had been silenced because they were not men; suppose that Mrs. Siddons and Rachel had been frowned down as women, would anything have been gained? Dear madame, in this country five-sixths of us come of Anglo-Saxon stock, as it is called, and the thing that we will at last surely have is fair play.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's.*

## THE WATER WORKS QUESTION.

### The Reservoir System—A Topographic Map.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The late action of the City Councils in postponing for the present their final decision with respect to the location of a site for the new water works, is both timely and just. Opportunity will now be given for a more thorough examination of the various methods of water supply, to investigate all, and adopt the best. Too great haste should be avoided when millions of dollars are at stake. What then should be the first step in this important undertaking? If the non-reservoir system of Mr. Holley should be adopted, then the determination of a suitable point from which to obtain pure water would be the first and principal requisite. But if the reservoir system should be adopted, in addition to finding pure water, a suitable place for its storage must be obtained. All the action of Councils in relation to the future supply of water to the city has been based upon the assumption that the water should be stored in reservoirs; with this view the surveys ordered by Mr. Roberts were conducted, and the purchase of the Coleman-Rahm property proposed. By what means could the *relative value* of the various sites proposed be obtained? By an accurate topographic map, and in no other way. No such map has ever been made.

It is true that Mr. Roberts ordered a few lines to be run, and that the topography of Fort Herron Hill was obtained, yet the accuracy of the profile lines made at that time, has since been seriously questioned. No topographic surveys, of any considerable extent, have since been made. If we add to this a trip or two of the Water Committee, or Water Commission to the Coleman-Rahm and other properties, we have the sum total of the preparations made for the final selection of a site for the new Works, upon which millions of dollars will be expended. With such an amount of preparation and information, would any private individual undertake such an expenditure? We think not. If a topographic map of the whole district were made, and contour lines, ten, twenty, or forty feet apart, were placed upon it, *the form, drainage and relative height of every part would be seen at a glance.* By this means every part could be examined in connection with other parts, and thus the relative value of each determined. Such a map would furnish a connected view of the drainage of the city, and important information with respect to the *direction* of the street grades in the new district, as well as invaluable aid in the construction of a proper system of sewerage.

This map, too, would furnish the distance and height of the reservoir above any point of the city, and thus the data for the computation of the size of the pipes necessary to furnish any given amount of water at that point. By such means, in connection with an hydrographic survey, a suitable site for the new works may be determined, and valuable information for the future operations of the Superintendent of the Water Works and the City Engineer obtained.

UDOR.

### How to Blanket Horses.

But few persons, comparatively, understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to prevent him from contracting a cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and laid across the rump and part of the animal's back, leaving those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to its flanks and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against an injury from contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blankets should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his overcoat when about to face a driving storm.

Let the lungs of a horse be well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract a cold even if the hindermost parts of his body are not covered. Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold and severe weather, as the most important part of the animal is constantly sheltered from the cold wind, especially when travelling toward a strong current. The forward end of the horse blanket should be made as closely around the breast of a horse, as our garments fit our bodies. Most horses take cold as readily as men, if not blanketed while standing, after exercising sufficiently to produce perspiration. So long as the horse is kept in motion there is little danger of his suffering from cold; but allow him to stand for a few minutes without a blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs, and he will take cold sooner than men.

A PROMINENT member of Parliament, in London, has lately asked the following question: "Would the English nation be averse to relinquishing its Canadian colonies if a majority of the people there should express their preference for an independent Government?" His answer was: "I think not. The maintenance of our American colonies is an expensive luxury with which we could well afford to dispense." The Red River insurgents refuse to acknowledge the right of the Hudson Bay Company to dispose of their political destiny by placing them under subjection to the British Crown.

THE effect of the new arrangement by which the Great Western (Canada) Railway is placed under the control of the Michigan Central, is virtually a consolidated line of railway under one management from New York to Kansas and westward. The links in the continuous chain are, the New York Central, the Great Western, the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and a connecting line through Kansas westward.

It is stated that a day or two ago six members of Congress called upon Attorney General Hoar, and interrogated him as to legal points. Mr. Hoar replied, "I am not attorney for Congress, but law-officer for the President." The Congressmen withdrew in high dudgeon, and it is said the circumstance was used against Mr. Hoar in executive session.

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CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,
GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,
RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
For sale by JNO. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

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Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
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HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly to a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Green Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Price List.
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91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
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HENRY BIER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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BELL
AND
Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,
GAS PIPE AND TUBING.
Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co's
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Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

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BOLT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
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SKEIN BOLTS,
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BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
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Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.
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Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of
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FENDERS. SUMMER FRONTS.
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
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OUR STATES COOK
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FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, &c.
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ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
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The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market.
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BUILDERS OF
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Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
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CHALMERS-SPENCE'S PATENT
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ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
BABBIT'S METAL made and kept on hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP. Office and Foundry—582 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,
186, 188 AND 190 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny City, Pa. Engine Builders, Iron Founders and Machinists. [illegible]

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Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron.
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T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard.
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk.
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Hugh M. Bole & Co.
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Engine Builders, Founders
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MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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All kinds of MACHINERY made to order. ENGINES of almost any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
Castings of all Descriptions,
MADE TO ORDER.
FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market Street. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address
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We study to please.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.
Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Agitators,
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Iron, Nails, Steel,
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Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron, Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Boiler Plates and Heads, Guard Iron, Trap and Dropper Bars, Flanged Cotter Bars, T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads, Crowbars, Wedges and Mattocks, Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern, Steel Tires, Steel Shafting, A. B. Steel.
Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles. Cut Nails and Spikes.
All Goods First-Class and Warranted.
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MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
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Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

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Foundry and Machine Works,
27, 33, 38 and 40 Water Street,
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Anderson Maxwell & Porter,
SUCCESSORS TO
Anderson & Bro., and Andersons & Maxwell,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, for Boring Oil Wells and saw mill purposes. ALSO ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills, BRASS PRESSES and HYDRAULIC PRESSES, and all kinds of MACHINERY, HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairs.

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A. GARRISON. JOHN H. RICKETSON. WM. COLEMAN.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
Successors to Rollman, Garrison & Co.,
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Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,
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Special attention is called to the
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Brass Founders
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UNION IRON MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,
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Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.
Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDARY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.**
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

—Government bonds show a further decline, in sympathy with the weak and declining tendency of gold—the latter dropping to about 119⅝ and closing dull.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 112½ | 112½ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 112 | 111⅞ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds, new, '65 | 114⅜ | 114⅜ | 114¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 114½ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 114½ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 10-40s | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108¼ |
| Gold | 120 | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | Dec. 28. | Dec. 29. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 120⅛ | 119⅝ | ... | ½ |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881 | 118⅝ | 118⅜ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62 | 113 | 112⅝ | ... | ⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64 | 112 | 111⅝ | ... | ⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65 | 112 | 111⅝ | ... | ⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65 | 114⅜ | 114⅛ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67 | 114⅜ | 114⅛ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68 | 114⅜ | 114⅛ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 10-40s | 108⅜ | 108⅛ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. Currency 6s | 108¼ | 108⅛ | ... | ⅛ |

—The New York railway stock market was never so dull and profitless since the close of the war. Brokers complain of a scarcity of orders. It is remarked that the outside public appear disposed to await further developments in the stock market, and have withdrawn, for the present, from speculation. We doubt if even first class houses can figure commissions sufficient to meet office disbursements, while smaller brokers struggle hard to cover daily expenses.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| December 29, 1869. | 10 00 A M | 11 10 A M | 12 10 P M | 1 30 P M | 4 00 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 186½ | 186¼ | 186⅜ | 186 | 185¾ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 24 | 22¾ | 22½ | 21¾ |
| Harlem | | | | | |
| Reading | 99½ | 99½ | 99⅜ | 99⅞ | 99¾ |
| Michigan Central | | 117 | | 117⅜ | |
| Michigan Southern | 85 | 84⅞ | 84½ | 84⅞ | 84¼ |
| Illinois Central | | 131⅛ | | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 81⅞ | 82¼ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 66¾ |
| Do preferred | 82 | 82 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81 |
| Rock Island | 104⅛ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 102⅝ |
| St. Paul | | 72¼ | | 72¼ | 72 |
| St. Paul, preferred | | 84⅞ | | 84¾ | 84¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 50 | | 50⅛ | |
| Toledo and Wabash, pref. | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 86 | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 86 | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 141 | | 142 | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 24 | | 24⅛ | 23¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | | 31¾ | | 31⅞ | 31¾ |
| Pacific Mail | | 43 | | 42½ | 42⅛ |
| Adams Express | | 61⅛ | | 60¾ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | | | | 20 | |
| American M. U. Express | | 38 | | 38 | |
| United States Express | | 49 | | | |
| Merchants' Union Express | | 9½ | | | |
| Gold | 119⅞ | 119⅝ | 119⅝ | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Tues. | Wed. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 186¼ | 185¼ | ... | 1⅛ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 21¾ | ... | 2½ |
| Harlem | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reading | 99⅝ | 99¼ | ... | ½ |
| Mich. Central | ... | 117⅜ | ... | ... |
| Mich. Southern | 85⅛ | 84½ | ... | ⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 131⅛ | 131⅛ | ... | ... |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 82⅛ | 82¼ | ... | ... |
| Chicago and North | 67⅛ | 66⅜ | ... | ⅞ |
| do preferred | 82 | 81 | ... | 1 |
| Rock Island | 104¼ | 102⅝ | ... | 1⅝ |
| St. Paul | 72⅜ | 72 | ... | ⅜ |
| do preferred | 85⅛ | 84¼ | ... | ⅞ |
| Tol. and Wabash | 51⅛ | 50⅛ | ... | 1 |
| do preferred | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Wayne | 86 | 86 | ... | ... |
| Chicago and Alton | 141½ | 142 | ½ | ... |
| Ohio and Miss | 24 | 23⅞ | ... | ⅛ |
| Western U. Tel | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | ... | ½ |
| Pacific Mail | 47 | 42½ | ... | 4½ |
| Adams Express | 61⅛ | 60⅝ | ... | ¾ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| American M. U. Ex. | 38 | 38 | ... | ... |
| United States Ex. | 50 | 49 | ... | 1 |
| Merch. U. Ex. | ... | 9½ | ... | ... |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were dull, but as active as can be looked for this season of the year. Prices for nearly all kinds of produce are weak. Since our last report we have little change to note in prices, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We quote pearls at 8¼@9c, and soda ash at 4¼@4½c ₱ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 75@80c ₱ gallon as to quality (10 ℔s weight).

APPLES—Dull. We quote common at $2@2 50 and choice at $2 75@3 25 ₱ barrel. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for good to choice butter. We quote extra choice roll at 33@35c; good sweet roll 28@31c, and common to fair roll 25@28c ₱ ℔. Packed dull and nominal.

BEANS—Receipts good. We quote choice small white and Navy at $3, and good to prime $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush. There is but a light demand.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand. We quote shoulders at 15¾@16c; rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19¼c; sugar cured hams 21½c. Lard in tierces 18@18½c; lard in buckets 19½c ₱ ℔. Mess pork $32 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 19¾c; Limberger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@22c ₱ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 11@12c ₱ ℔.

CIDER—The receipts have been large and prices are nominal as to quality and size of barrels, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The receipts are fair, and prices for all warranted fresh 38c ₱ dozen. Pickled at 33@35c ₱ dozen.

HAY—Receipts moderate on account of bad roads. We quote from country wagons at $16 00@24 00 per ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@20 00 per ton.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 48@1 50, and No. 2 at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—The market is poorly supplied and firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl for choice.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows from store at 55@60c ₱ bushel, and sweet potatoes at $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegheny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 200 ℔s best kiln dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens by the coop at 55@60c ₱ pair; dressed chickens 13@14c ₱ ℔; dressed turkeys 17@18c ₱ ℔; dressed ducks $2 75; geese 75c each; quails ₱ dozen $2 75, and wild ducks $4 50 ₱ dozen. Venison saddles 23c ₱ ℔.

FLOUR—Market quiet and dull, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice to extra white wheat flour $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl; fair to choice spring wheat flour $5 00@5 75 ₱ bbl; inferior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt as to quality. Corn meal $1 00@1 10 for fair to extra.

GRAIN—There is very little life in grain of any kind. Red winter wheat is dull at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel as to quality, very little selling over the latter figure. We quote new corn at 80@85c, on the track, and prime old yellow ear or shelled, in elevator, at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is nominally 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 47@48c ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

#### Groceries.

We note a fair trade doing in this line since our last report, as much as we can look for at this season of the year, when merchants are preparing to close up the business of the past year and making their settlements. The stringency in the money market, and the difficulty in making collections have acted unfavorably on business for some time past, but the prospect for an improvement after 1st of January seems flattering. Stocks are generally light in the hands of jobbers—but ample for the requirements of the trade. Prices remain firm generally, although raw sugars seem weak and drooping. New Orleans sugar is declining, while the price of molasses is firm with an upward tendency. Refined sugars are unchanged. Coffee is low with the decline in premium on gold, with a full supply on the market of common and prime grades, while choice and fancy are accordingly scarce. Syrups, tea, fish, rice and spices remain unchanged.

The quotations for choice articles are as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35c; Laguayra, 25c; Rio, fancy, 24c; choice, 23½c; prime, 23c; fair, 21½c; good 20c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, 80c@1 15; Oolong, 75c@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 95c@$1 00; silver drips 85c; Lovering's, 90c; fair to good 55@65c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 85c; prime 80c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14c; choice 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime 14c; Cuba, good, 12¼@12¾c, prime, 13¼c; Demerara, 14@14½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16c; A, 15¼c; B, 15c, Ex C, 14¾c; C Yellow, 14¼c.

RICE—Carolina 9c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; German wine, 25c; cider vinegar, 20c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 (large full weight) $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 37; No. 3 medium $12 00.

SPICES—Pepper, 37½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles ₱ ℔ 15c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 9c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 00@5 75 ₱ dozen.

### PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 30, 1869.

The market yesterday was a shade better for December both in crude and refined, the latter closing at 29½c bid for December; futures unchanged. The market for crude closed strong for spot, with 16½c bid, and if it should advance to 18c, or even more, before Saturday we should not be surprised. The sales reported yesterday were:

CRUDE OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls spot at | 16 c |
| 2,000 bbls spot at | 16 c |
| 3,000 bbls spot at | 16 c |
| 1,000 bbls spot (40 to 45) at | 16 c |
| 2,000 bbls spot (40 to 46) at | 16 c |
| 1,200 bbls spot (40 to 46) at | 16 c |
| 1,000 bbls spot at | 16¼c |
| 1,000 bbls spot at | 16⅜c |
| 2,500 bbls spot at | 16⅜c |
| 5,000 bbls spot at | 16½c |
| 3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March | 12½c |
| 3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March | 12⅝c |
| 3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March | 12¾c |
| 5,000 bbls s. o. to July at | 12½c |

REFINED OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls December at | 29⅛c |
| 1,000 bbls December at | 29¼c |
| 500 bbls December at | 29½c |
| 7,000 bbls, 1,000 each February to August | 31 c |

RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

The receipts of oil by river, as shown by the Gauger's books, kept by W. S. McGee, since the 1st of December, aggregate 103,832 barrels. Since our report of the 24th we have the following additional amounts gauged:

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Wagner & Leech | 523 |
| Wagner & Leech | 770 |
| Wagner & Leech | 676 |
| Fisher Bros. | 1,827 |
| Fisher Bros. | 778 |
| Fisher Bros. | 1,107 |
| Fisher Bros. | 1,514 |
| Jackson Bros. | 1,0?2 |
| Jackson Bros. | 982 |
| Previously reported | 94,573 |
| Total | 103,832 |

Of the amounts received since the 24th inst., 2,000 barrels came from Cow Run district, W. Va.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—Petroleum—prices have again declined on creek, and the market here is very weak, a few export orders being filled, but there is no life to trade. Crude, in bulk, is offered at 15½@15¾c; sales 1,000 bbls at these figures; also 4,000 bbls, January delivery, on private terms. Crude—shipping order obtainable at 20½c, with 8,000 bbls disposed of at this price. Refined—sales two cargoes, about 4,000 bbls standard white at 29½c, and 1,000 bbls at 29⅝c. For Philadelphia delivery prices remain about the same as yesterday, although the market has an unsatisfactory tone, with scarcely any demand; sales 5,000 bbls refined, standard white sold at 29½@29⅝c, mostly at inside price. Pittsburgh—1,000 bbls crude sold at 16c.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Closing 28.—Crude in fair demand at 15c in bulk and 20c in barrels; refined quiet at 29½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—Market quiet at $4 30@4 35; not much doing.

NEW YORK, December 29, 12 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

OIL CITY, December 29.—Market about $4 15@4 20 bid on lower creek, $4 25 asked; $4 35@4 45 here, and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Market weak; P. L. S. to W. 29c; S. W. 29½@29⅝c; crude 15@15½c.

NEW YORK, December 29, 2:20 P. M.—Demand fair but at lower rates; crude 15c; refined 29½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 12 M.—Market quiet and strong on December, but lines weaker and irregular; December, 29⅝c bid; 29¾c asked; January, 30c; January and February, 30¼c asked; January and June, 31c asked; January and March, 30½c; March and June, 30¾c bid; April, July or August, 31c bid. Crude 15½c and nominal.

OIL CITY, PA., December 29, 5 P. M.—Market very weak, dull, and declined to $4 50 on broad gauge. On lower creek, $4 20 to $4 25. No transactions of any importance. Everybody engaged in closing up the year's transactions.

#### Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. Hackett | 320 | Commercial Oil Works | 240 |
| Lockhart, F. & Co. | 972 | Owston & Sowers | 160 |
| Fisher & Bro. | 400 | A. B. Mills | 80 |
| Wagner & Leech | 830 | J. T. Stockdale | 1,000 |
| Waring & King | 415 | J. Wilkins | 320 |
| Total | | | 4,737 |

#### Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bros. 151 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 262 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L, S & Co, 163 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ... 576 bbls

#### Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

Jno K Traux, 40 bbls lubricating to D F Wright & co, New York.

Jno K Traux, 10 bbls lubricating to B Collins, New York.

Total Shipment Lubricating ... 50 bbls

#### Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Cotton—sales 17 bales good ordinary at 2?c Flour quiet and steady; X family $5. Red wheat $1 05; white $1 10. Corn 65@70c. Oats 50c. Rye 80c. Tobacco quiet and steady; sales 20 hhds at $5@8 for lugs; $9@12 for leaf. Provisions firmer: mess pork $30 Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18c; bulk shoulders 12c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16¼c; hams 22½c. Lard 18c. Whisky 95c.

### FLOUR AND GRAIN.

**Pearl Steam Mills**
**FLOURS,**

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.

PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,

Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,

Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or HILL WHEAT.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,

Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs

All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
PEARL STEAM MILLS,
ALLEGHENY CIT , PA.

CORN AND RYE.
10,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
10,000 BUSHELS RYE,
Arriving and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

**Fruits, Vegetables, &c.**

300 packages prime new Layer Raisins.
50 mats new Seedless Raisins.
100 boxes new Valencia Raisins.
100 boxes prime old Layer Raisins.
100 boxes prime old Valencia Raisins.
50 mats prime old Seedless Raisins.
20 casks prime new Currants.
15 bbls prime new Prunes.
300 drums prime new Figs.
10 bbls prime Havana Oranges.
20 kegs prime Malaga Grapes.
2,000 dozen canned Peaches.
1,600 dozen canned Tomatoes.
1,500 dozen Winslow's Corn.
500 dozen fresh Peas.
200 dozen fresh Blackberries.
200 dozen Pickles, in jars, assorted sizes.
100 dozen Green Pepper Sauce.
300 dozen Tomato Catsup.
10 casks German Cherries.
50 bbls Pickles in Vinegar.
5,000 Cocoa Nuts.
150 bags Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, &c., &c.

Pure Spices, manufactured by C. J. Fell & Brother, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.
126, 128 AND 130 WOOD STREET.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 119⅝.

NEW YORK, December 29—P. M.

RUMORS.

A rumor of the failure of a prominent iron foundry proves unfounded. A report of another bank defalcation is unauthenticated. Another rumor obtained currency that the Treasury sales of gold will be continued during January on the same scale as during the present month, but lacks probability. All the markets were unsettled by rumors and the activity in money. The Treasury disbursed $1,500,000 to-day for January interest, making $3,650,000 thus far.

MONEY.

The money market worked very stringent this afternoon, and 7 ₱ cent. gold was the general rate for call loans, with exceptional transactions at 1-16 ₱ cent. per diem. The process of calling in money by corporations to disburse in January is still going on, and is the main cause of the present activity in money. Prime discounts dull at 10 to 12 per cent.

STERLING

Heavy and lower at 108⅝@108¾.

GOLD

Lower: opened at 119⅞, touched 120, and closed at 119⅝. Carrying rates 7 ₱ cent. currency to gold, and 1-32 ₱ cent. Clearances $27,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower and weak. Coupons '81, 118⅝@118⅞; do '62, 112½@112¾; do '64, 111⅜@111⅞; do '65, 111⅞@112; do new, 114⅛@114¼; do '67, 114⅛@114¼; do '68, 114⅛@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Pacifics, 108⅜@108¾. The Sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 110 70-100@110 95-100.

STATE BONDS.

Heavy. Missouris 90⅛; old Tennessees 53¾; new do 46⅜; old Virginias 47⅝; new do 54⅞; old North Carolinas 42½; new do 28⅞.

STOCKS

Weak and unsettled, Pacific Mail being the heaviest on the list. Canton 48⅛; Cumberland 34¼; Western Union Telegraph 31⅞; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 7⅛; do preferred 14⅛; Adams Express 60⅝; Wells-Fargo 20; American 38; United States 49; Pacific Mail 42; New York Central 85⅞; Erie 21¾; do preferred 39⅛; Harlem 128; preferred 129; Hudson scrip 80⅛; Reading 99⅛; Michigan Central 117⅜; Lake Shore 84⅜; Illinois Central 131⅛; Pittsburgh 82⅛; Northwestern 66⅜; preferred 81; Rock Island 102⅝; St. Paul 72; do preferred 84⅛; Wabash 50⅛; do preferred 73. Fort Wayne 85⅞; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 51; Chicago and Alton 141½; do preferred 142; Ohio and Mississippi 23⅝.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Calumet 60; Hecla 75; Quincy 20.

Sub-Treasury balance $87,384,529, including $7,733,850 currency.

Rumors of a lock-up of greenbacks are current. The Treasurer of Illinois will be here to morrow to pay the January interest on State bonds, and to pay off the stock due at the end of the year.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par to ⅛ off buying and ⅛ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 75@5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Very quiet and ¼@⅜c lower; sales of No 1 at 85c; No 2 at 78¾@79c, closing quiet and steady at 78¾@78⅞c for No 2; this afternoon market dull at 78c seller January for No 2.

CORN—Dull and ¼@½c lower; sales of No 2 at 69@70c for regular and 72@72½c for fresh receipts, closing at 69½@69⅝c for regular new; no grade 52@55c; this afternoon market neglected and nominal at 69@69½c for No 2 seller January.

OATS—In fair speculative demand and 1⅛@1¼c higher, at 43⅜@44⅞c for No 2, and 35½@35c for rejected, closing at 43⅝@44c for No 2.

RYE—Fairly active and firm at 69@73c for No 2, closing firm at the outside

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 75@77c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 94c.

SUGAR—11⅛@14c for common to choice Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Opened firm and excited. Mess pork in good demand for future delivery, but inactive and nominal for cash; early sales at $30 50@30 75 seller February, closing weak at $30@30 25; cash lots nominal at $29 25@29 50. Lard a shade stronger and quiet, closing at 17@17¼c cash; 17⅛@17⅜c seller February. Meats quiet and steady; green shoulders 10⅛c; dry salted 11c; rough sides 13¼c; short ribs 14c; hams nominal at 14¼c for green; 15@15½c for sweet pickled.

DRESSED HOGS—In fair demand and 25c higher, closing firm at $11@11 50 for choice lots dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Firm and 20@30c higher, at $8 37½@9 35 for common; $9 60@10 00 for fair to good; $10 25@10 50 for extra choice.

CATTLE—Firm and 15@23c higher, at $3 62½@4 75 for common to good cows; $4 90@5 62½ for fair to medium; $6 50@7 for good to choice shipping steers.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton firm; sales of 330 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands, closing quiet. Flour—receipts 15,456 bbls; flour 5@10c better on low grades; sales of 7,800 barrels at $4 70@5 00 for superfine state and western; $5 30@6 20 for extra state; $5 70@6 25 for extra western; $5 85@6 35 for white wheat extra; $5 40@6 25 for round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 50 for extra St. Louis $6 50@8 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet, including 350 bbls low grades for export. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 50@5 70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky—market heavy for ironbound; sales 300 bbls at 98c@$1 for western free. Receipts of wheat 3,105 bush; wheat a shade better and quiet; the firmness of holders restricts the export demand; sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 33@1 34 for winter red and amber western; $1 45 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley without change; sales 3,000 bush at $1 22½ for four-rowed State, and Canada West on private terms. Barley malt in fair request; sales 7,000 bush at $1 25 for Canada West, and state on private terms. Corn heavy and lower; sales 28,000 bush at $1 10 for old mixed western delivered; 93@95c for new southern yellow; 98c@$1 00 for new white southern. Receipts of oats 1,100 bush; oats heavy and lower; sales 2,400 bush at 60@65c for western; 62@64c for State. Rice quiet at 6⅜@7½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11@11¼c. Molasses dull; sales 300 bbls New Orleans at 73@77c. Petroleum dull at 16¼c for crude, and 29@29½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@25c for American. Linseed oil dull at 90@93c in casks. Coal—foreign dull; auction sale 4,700 tons Scranton sold at $4 30@4 35 for lump; $4 30@4 80 for steamboat; $4 80@5 17 for grate; $5 22@5 65 for egg; $4 60@5 15 for stove; $4 15@4 50 for chestnut. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet; sales 150,000 ℔s at 47@49c for domestic fleece; 55@57c for pulled. Sheathing copper steady at 32c; ingot copper rather more steady at 21¾@22c for Detroit and Lake Superior. Pig iron rules in favor of buyers at $32@34 for Scotch, and $36@38 for American. Bar lower at $85 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11@12c gold, for Russia. Nails steady at 4½c for cut, 6¼c for clinch, and 26@30c for horse shoe. Spirits turpentine quiet at 43@45c. Pork without decided change; sales 280 bbls at $29 75@30 for new mess; $30 for old do; $24@26 for prime, and $28@30 for prime mess; also 2,000 bbls new mess, seller January and February at $29 75@30 25. Beef quiet; sales of 125 barrels at $5@13 for new plain mess, and $8@16 17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef more active; sales 150 tierces at $22@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $30@33 50 for new. Cut meats steady; sales 90 pkgs at 12@12⅞c for shoulders, and 15@16c for hams. Middles dull; sales 100 boxes Cumberland cut at 14¼c. Dressed hogs firmer at 11⅝@12½c for western. Lard firmer; sales 200 tierces at 16¾@17¾c for steam, and 18@18½c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tierces seller February and March, at 18c. Butter quiet at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 15@16c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments 15,000 bush wheat at 4d ₱ sail, 5d ₱ steamer, and 500 bbls flour ₱ steamer at 1s 6d.

LATER—5 P. M.—Flour closed a shade firmer on low grades, with a fair export demand. Wheat quiet and very firm at $1 24@1 25 for No 2 spring, and $1 34@1 34½ for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 60@61c for western. Corn nominal at $1 05@1 10 for old mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $30 for mess on spot and for February delivery. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 17@18c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 40@43c for western fresh, and 33c for limed.

### New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cattle markets—There is little demand for live stock of any kind. Beeves go slowly, with 900 fresh and 350 stale animals. They can barely be sold, but prices are about as Monday, varying from 11 to 17¼c; but very few went outside of 14@16c; a lot of 97 Kentucky grades 8 cwt sold at 15@17c, forty Canada steers and little heifers scant 5 cwt 13c. 70 Illinois cattle 6¾ cwt 14½c, and 75 choice Kentucky 8¼ cwt at 16@17¼c.

Only 12 cars sheep arrived to-day, but they are sufficient. There is a little firmness at 5@7c for thin to prime stock; 8@8½c for extra. A car of 77 State sheep sold at 5½c, a deck of 114 St. Canadas at 6¼c.

Hogs have been very weak, but are firmer to-day, with arrival of 23 cars. They are quoted at 9½@10½c alive, and 12¾@13½c dressed; western dressed in good condition sell at 11⅜@12c.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Flour unchanged; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat quiet but firm; No 2 $1 10; No 1 $1 14. Corn in light supply and firmer; new 75@76c for mixed. Oats unchanged and quiet at 50@53c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Barley unchanged and dull at $1 15@1 25. Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 24c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky 98@99c. Hogs firmer at $9 75@10 50; receipts 500 head. Provisions firmer. Mess pork held at $29; buyers at $28 50. Bulk meats firm but quiet; shoulders 12c; sides 15½@15¾c for clear rib and clear loose. Bacon fair; shoulders 14c; sides 16¾@17½c for clear rib and clear packed. Sugar cured hams 20@21c. Lard higher; sales 200 tierces at 18c. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese 17@18c. Eggs declined to 34c. Linseed oil dull at 88c. Lard oil $1 48@1 50. Petroleum 30@33c. Groceries unchanged. Gold 119⅝ buying. Exchange firm at ⅛ to ⅕ discount buying. Money market close.

### St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Tobacco firm, but very little offering; new lugs and common leaf 5@7½c; medium leaf 8@10c; good manufacturing 12@14c; bright 15@25c. Cotton nominal at 23½c. Hemp—Nothing doing. Flour—Low grades in demand and scarce; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 60@4 80; XX $5 00@5 25; family brand dull at $6 50@7 50. Wheat firm: No 1 spring inspected 98c. No 2 red fall $1 05@1 06; No 1 do $1 10@1 12½; choice $1 20@1 25 prime to strictly prime white $1 15@1 20. Corn dull at 75@75½c for dry yellow bulk; good yellow sacked 82c; choice white 90c. Oats dull at 48@51c bulk; 54@55@57c sacked. Barley unchanged; prime Minnesota spring $1 10. Rye slow and unchanged at 80@85c. Whisky higher at 95½@96c. Groceries very dull; scarcely anything doing. Coffee ranges at 19@23½c. Sugar 11½@14½c. Molasses 70@80c. Pork held firmly $ 9 50@30, without sales. Dry salt meat firm; order sales of shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15¾@15½c. Bacon—small sales clear rib at 17½c; clear sides 17¾@18c; shoulders nominal at 14@14½c. Lard nominal at 16½@17c. Cattle in better demand and unchanged at 2½@6½c. Hogs—small sales at 8@9½c for light to choice; number cut to date about 185,000.

### Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—Flour dull, heavy and nominally unchanged. Wheat—firmer feeling but unchanged; light sales of No 1 red winter at $1 14; no demand for No 2 red. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; old No 1 mixed 90c; No 2 95c; new ranges at 80@85c. Oats dull and lower; light sales at 50c for No 1 State. Rye dull and inactive; held at a range of 90@95c. Barley dull and inactive; held at 90@95c; nominal rates. Petroleum very dull and inactive; refined held at 26@26½c for large lots; crude lower, $5 30 ₱ bbl.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Dry Goods—Trade being occupied in taking stock and balancing accounts, but little is transpiring in the way of buying or selling goods, and prices remain without alteration. The profits on the sale of this class of merchandise are so small that several houses are quitting the business and entering into other pursuits.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Flour excessively dull and unchanged. Wheat better; Pennsylvania red $1 30; white $1 40@1 50. Rye steady at $1 00. Corn very quiet; mixed western $1 00. Oats 55@57c. Petroleum steady; crude 21c; refined 29½c. Provisions—nothing doing. Whisky dull at $1@1 01.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour dull; western superfine $4 75@5 00. Wheat steady; red $1 35@1 42. Corn active and receipts small; white 80@87c. yellow 88@92c. Oats dull at 54@57c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Provisions very dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour dull. Wheat 1c better, No 1 white Michigan $1 15; regular do amber $1 07; No 1 red $1 16; No 2 do $1 05. Corn 2c lower; new 75c; no grade 66c. Oats dull; No 1 held at 49c. Dressed hogs held higher, at 10@10½c. Clover seed is unchanged at $7 80.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour more active; spring extras $3 75@3 90. Wheat weak at 82½c for No 1, and 79¼c for No 2. Corn and oats nominal. Rye lower at 73c for No 1. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs higher at $11 25@11 75.

### Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 29.—Cotton steady and good qualities scarce; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 22¼c. Corn $1 10. Oats 70c. Rye $1 10. Wheat—red $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 20. Flour $4 50@6 50 for super to fancy. Bulk meats—clear sides 15½c; clear ribbed sides 15c; shoulders 12c; new hams 21c; rump pork $25. Lard 18½c.

### Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton quiet and firm at 24c; receipts 1,261 bales; exports 327 bales. Flour in fair demand for medium grades; super $5. Corn 93@94c. Oats 67@68c. Hay $26@27. Bran $22. Pork $30 50@31 00. Lard 19½@20½c. Bulk shoulders nominal at 12½c; sides nominal at 16½c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

### NEWS DEALERS.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY. Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

### Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 29, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4, at 7 P. M. Passed up: Telegraph, at 12 M., and St. Charles at 1 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elector | Bougher | Geneva. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Glasgow | Robinson | Nashville. |
| Nellie Rogers | Rogers | St. Louis. |

Departed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Belle | Richey | Parkersburg |

MONONGAHELA—Ten feet ten inches and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated ten feet ten inches and about at a stand. The weather is growing colder. On the landing business was not very brisk. The Carrie V. Kountz was receiving and is announced to leave for New Orleans this day. The Glenwood is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch. The arrivals include the Glasgow and Nellie Rogers.

THERE is some talk of placing the Argosy in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade.

THE river is open at St. Louis—boats arriving and departing.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Glasgow for attentions to this office. Thanks.

THE Mississippi closed at Dubuque last Thursday.

OFFICIAL SURVEY of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

TRADE on the slackwater appears brisk. The packets arrive and depart on time with good trips.

SEVERAL towboats departed yesterday for the Venango oil regions. Among them were the John Hanna, Oil Valley, Gipsy and others.

CINCINNATI.—The *Enquirer* says: The Emma No. 3 reships 200 barrels molasses and 16 hogsheads sugar on the St. Charles for Pittsburgh.

THE Allegheny is in fine navigable order from the oil regions to this city. Another run of bulk oil may be looked for.

THE steamer St. Charles left Cincinnati on Sunday for this port. She will return from here on Saturday on time.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The river has thirty-two feet two inches of water in the channel; weather clear. Theremometer forty-four degrees.

THE steamer Victress, Capt. Dansen, has entered the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade, and will leave this port every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

THE new steamer Natchez was presented at Natchez with a set of colors. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Douglas Walsworth, and was handsomely replied to by Rev. W. H. Watkins, in behalf of Capt. Leathers.

THERE is at this time five new side-wheel packets being completed at the landing, viz: Captain Dexter's City of Evansville, Captain Dan. Moore's Cincinnati packet, Captain Brennan's Cincinnati packet, and two boats for the Northern Packet Line.

THE fine packet Victress, Captain W. T. Dansen, takes her departure this day at 10 A. M., for Wheeling and way points. This boat will run regularly between this port and Wheeling. The first clerk is Mr. James W. Dansen, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE Tennessee river packets from Paducah have agreed not to carry any freight after the 1st of January, 1870, the bills of lading of which have purchase bills attached as charges. This is not to prohibit any of the boats from purchasing any heavy articles of commerce, such as salt, lumber, coal, &c., for the purpose of selling to make freight.

THE following is a list of the streams that wash the State of Wisconsin: Wisconsin, 370 miles long; Chippewa, 222; Fox, 225; Rock, 25, Menomonee, 150; Wolf, 165; St. Croix, 160; Red Cedar, 95; Black, 145; La Crosse, 45; Lemonweir, 55; Manitowock, 45; Milwaukee, 72; Sheboygan, 50; Montreal, 34; Kickapoo, 72, and Mississippi, 212 miles in length.

THE new packet City of Evansville, Captain H. T. Dexter's new boat, is progressing rapidly to completion. The draymen of Evansville have got up a splendid suit of colors for presentation, no other person being allowed to contribute to the purchase but themselves. The citizens of Evansville intend presenting her with a splendid piano.

COMMODORE JACOBS is in town superintending the new Northern Liner No. 2. From a glance at her model we are inclined to think she will be the crack boat of that line. Her length is 285 feet, beam 35 feet, hold 5 feet. She will be furnished with ample power. It will be remembered that the Commodore was the designer and builder of the Alvin Adams, one of the fleetest boats that ever turned a wheel.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company are arriving and departing on time. The morning boat leaves at 8 A. M., and the evening boat at 5 P. M. The agent at this end of the route is Captain A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers we have met for some time. The Company have been fortunate in their selection.

THE favorite St. Louis packet Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. The introduction of larger cylinders has greatly increased her speed. The first clerk is our old friend, Capt. James Mellon, one of the most accomplished officers that comes to this port. Don't forget the Glendale.

### IMPORTS BY RAIL.

#### Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

H Scheibbrock & co, 1 car shipstuff; J R Weldin & co, 16 sks rye; Weldon & K, 1 car pipe; Whitmore, W, D & co, 160 sks sunds, 2 bbls shovels; M McWhinney, 8 bdls runners; R Christy, 66 sks rags; T Hare & sro, 11 bdls poles, 10 do bows; D Byers, 1 do g dc; Curry; Woodworth & D, 15 bbls onions 4 do turnips; Laughlin & co, 2 cars limestone; W J Gilmore, 25 bls wrappers; H Rea, jr, 1 bbl tallow, 1 do onions, 1 do Greil, 5 firkins butter; McElroy & co, 57 sks rags; Orhauser & McJ, 10 pcs monument, 2 heat'g stoves, 30 foot stoves; Arbuckles & co, 5 bbls pears; J Dickey, 2 d hogs; Seward & E, 35 bbls boiler; Irwin & co, 12 e castings; Hartman & F, 1 car horses; A Shaub, 3 cases tobacco; Lewis, G & P, 5 kegs bolts; J M Malley, 1 case oil cloth; McNish & B, 1 bell on frame; Boyd, M & F, 1 bx frames; Graham & S, 80 bxs nails, Shoenberger & co, 5 cars limestone.

#### Allegheny Station.

L Walters, 1 car lumber; H Herd, 201 bags barley; Hall & Spear, 2 cars plow beams; J R Holmes, 1 car lime; Beymer, B & co, 17 sks seeds; E Hamilton, 160 bgs f seed; W McQueen, 1 car lumber; E & C Maginnis, 115 e boxes; E B Mathews, 50 bdls b handles; R A Crason, 15 bgs flour; J Kohen, 1 bx sands; J Craig, 1 fodder cutter; Beckfield & N, 12 sks potatoes; J O Hamilton, 2 firkins butter; Spang, Chalfant & co, 4 kegs nails; J M Lusk, 24 sks flour, 6 bbls do; Frazier, M & Co, 143 bdls paper; J B McDonald, 1 lot h h goods; R T Kennedy & Bro, 300 bush wheat.

#### Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

G A Mundorf, 2 cars lumber; Schomaker & L, 100 bbls flour; C A Boucher, 3 kegs and 2 bbls butter; Bakewell, P & co, 11 casks pearls; Frackiner & L, 2 bbls varnish; Atlantic G Co, 8 bxs g ware; Graham & M, 1 car grain; J & W Fairley, 50 sks corn; J M Carson & co, 15 sks barley; A Groves, 1 bx eggs, 2 bbls do; Frey & co, 1 bx iron, 18 coils rope; A Y Cahoun, 29 hides; Mantull & Co, 7 bbls flour; F G Craighead, 3 sks oats; 4 sks rye; H Rea, jr., 1 bbl eggs, 2 d hogs. Phillips & M, 1 car keg staves; Robt Christy, 204 sks rags; McBane & A, 150 bags corn; Lewis, Oliver & P, 20 kegs rivets.

#### Allegheny Station.

Rose & E, 90 bgs rye, 45 bales hay; McBane & co, 100 sks corn; R C Radway, 5 bxs coffins; D Davis, 1 lot cabbage; B Jones, 3 bales furs; Lapple & W, 10 hides, 1 tallow; J Nantz, 80 bdls shingles.

#### Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Bruggeman & O'B, 8 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs; H Childs, 1 roll leather; 38 P Adams & Bro, 1 car stoves; W H Graff, 10 bgs f seed, 1 lot mdse; Manhall & McG, 13 bxs candles; F Eisdenfelter, 4 pkgs liquor; Hr Mawiggan, 5 bbls whisky; R J Taggart, 5 bxs mdse; H Rea, jr, 4 wagon wheels; J W Morrison, 1 bx frames; H & co, 36 kgs lard; P Snider, 1 bx reed in shape; McClintock & co, 2 coils cables; Fairbanks, M & co, 1 scale; R E Sellers & co, 2 cans glycerine.

#### Western Pennsylvania R. R.

W McCully, 1 car salt; Bayers & B, 17 bdls iron; S S Boyle, 4 d hogs; Weigh M & co, 10 bbls onions; A Kirk, 6 e oil bbls; Weldon & K, 20 sks oats, 2 do corn; W P Murphy, 10 pcs machinery; J S Dilworth, 9 sks hw flour; Hack & S, 25 bgs oats; Pa Salt Works, 38 csks bicarb soda; J Painter & Son, 1 car f brick.

#### Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

E Hortnatt, 1 lot h h goods; Paul & G, 2 bbls and 4 bxs cabbage, 1 e oil bbl; W D Cooper, 2 bbls beans; Bruggeman & O'B, 1 bbl butter; T C Jenkins & Bro, 10 sks bw flour; Knox & Orr, 6 bbls onions; McCullough, S & co, 2 bbls whisky, 10 sks rags; J L Whitmore, 1 lot h h goods; Monongahela House, 3 cans cream, 2 bskts marketing; Shoenberger, B & co, 3 cars limestone; Consignees, 5 pkgs potatoes, 1 sk oats, 1 sled, 1 bx mdse, 2 calves.

#### Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

S D Karns, 320 bbls crude, to T Hackett; Keystone Oil Works, 80 do do, to J Wilkins; S Goldrich, 160 do do, to Owston & Sowers; E H Long, 400 do do, to Fisher Bros; Philadelphia & Boston P co, 240 do do, to J Wilkins; Lockhart, F & co, 972 do do, to Lockhart, F & co; G V Foreman, 246 do do, to Commercial Oil Works; G S Thomas, 332 do do, to Wagner & Leech; W Bartle, 80 do do, to A B Mills; G S Thomas, 498 do do, to Wagner & Leech; Fisher Bros, 415 do do, to Waring & King.

#### Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 13 | Zug & Co, m | 3 |
| Lewis, Bailey & D, m | 6 | Lindsay & McC, m | 2 |
| Park Bros & co, m | 6 | Brown & Co, m | 1 |
| J Wood, Sons & Co, m | 4 | Spang, C & Co, m | 1 |
| Total | | | 36 |

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, metal | 1 | J W Porter m | 3 |
| John Moorhead, metal | 5 | | |
| Total | | | 9 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoenberger, B & Co, o | 7 | Union Mills, o | 1 |
| Loomis & Collord, m | 2 | Hallman & H, o | 1 |
| Graff, Bennett & co, o | 2 | Everson, P & Co, o | 1 |
| Total | | | 14 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 1 | J Moorhead, m | 2 |
| Total | | | 3 |

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spang, C & Co, m | 6 |
| Total | 6 |

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

#### Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 200 bdls s boards, 1 bellows, 1 anvil, 1 bx tools, 46 sks oats, 1 bx mdse, 1 bbl do, 1 bx dry goods; Campbell & Coulson, 9 bales hay, 31 sks oats; W H Nairikin & Son, 20 bales hay, 63 sks oats; Spencer, McKay & co, 3 e ale casks; T S McCurdy, 13 sks potatoes; M Forsyth, 2 baskets poultry, 1 calf; M Gileson, 5 bxs mdse; S Huston, 8 head hogs; Johnston & Little, 100 gals s ware; W J Meek, 15 bdls sacks; McBane & Anger, 46 sks oats; S P Shriver & co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl vinegar, 2 bxs sunds; Johnson & Colvin, 5 bbls sunds, 1 bx chickens; Bruggeman & O B, 3 bbls cider; J S Funk, 2 bxs butter, 4 firkins do, 1 bbl eggs; Knox & Orr, 2 coops chickens; McCullough, Smith & co, 3 sks d apples, 1 bbl do; Culp & Shepherd, 2 bdls sacks, 21 bbls apples; H Conoway, 63 sks e corn; H W Buffum, 1 bx bottles; Bricker & co, 27 sks oats, 22 do e corn; S B Floyd & co, 15 sks oats, 15 do e corn; Alex King, 165 bxs w glass; Jas Torrens 5 do do; R C Schmertz, 212 do do; R Eberhart, 2 bbls apples, 2 bxs mdse; Watt, Lang & co, 18 bbls apples; H B Goe, 1 bx turkeys; Jno Stofft, 4 bbls cider; C Gedehon, 84 sks oats.

#### Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—Jas Scott, 26 sks rye, 2 bxs eggs, 1 basket do; A V R R, 3 bbls sunds; P Duff & Sons, 77 sks corn, 1 bx tallow; McBane & Anger, 129 sks corn; Bruggeman & O'Brien, 4 bbls cider; S B Floyd & co, 108 sks corn; J Reppert & co, 4 bbls cider; R P Campbell, 2 bbls beans; Van Gorder & S, 40 sks potatoes; Campbell & Coulson, 152 sks corn; F Owen, 45 bbls potatoes, 100 bbls apples; Day & co, 15 jars fruit; H Rea, jr, 2 bbls beans, 1 bbl onions, 1 do apples, 6 firkins butter; Chris Lacock, 2 sks bw flour; Smith & Hicks, 15 sks corn; Head & Metzger, 2 bbls butter; 1 do eggs; W H Graff & co, 4 bbls beans, 1 do onions, 1 firkin butter, 21 sks d apples; Moorhead, A & co, 1 bx h ware; Jacob Allen, 2 bbls cider; Rose & Ewing, 278 bgs corn, 7 bales straw; J & W Fairley, 63 bales hay; Jas Collins, 44 bales hay; R H Hartley & co, 1 bbl collars; Dilworth, H & co, 1 bx tobacco, Godfrey & Clark, 332 bdls w paper; Pittsburgh Paper Mfg co, 35 bdls newsprint; J S Dilworth & co, 8 bbls onions; owner, 1 horse.

#### Nashville.

PER STEAMER GLASGOW.—J Adler & co, 24 e casks; Craig Bros, 4 pkgs zinc; Penna R R, 12 bbls d fruit, 200 do h wines; A T Canfield, 25 bbls f clay; J Dickey & co, 1 bx cordial; P Duff & Son, 30 d hides, 66 g do; Harris Pat Paint co, 5 pkgs sundries; S Kerr & co, 16 csks clay; Mayers & Son, 33 pkgs furniture; Page, Z & D, 15 b28 w glass; A Guckenheimer & Bro, 225 tons p iron; Springer, H & co, 91 g hides, 75 d do; A V R R, 1 csk rope; Totten & Kircher, 234 bgs peanuts; Van Gorder & S, 100 bbls hominy; J F Wright, 1 bx tools.

#### St. Louis.

PER STEAMER NELLIE ROGERS.—Capt Jacobs, 1 kg syrup; R Knox & Son, 495 sks shipstuff; Applebee & Co, 4 pkgs lead; Jno Crawford B, 200 do sheets; Park & C, 100 pigs lead; Jno Crawford & co, 20 tons p metal; Nimick & co, 531 blooms, Thos. Coffin, 161 bbls crude clay; Cunningham & I, 12 bbls clay; B L Fahnestock & co, 50 bbls barytes; Armstrong & co, 3 bales corks; Pittsburgh Salt Works, 78 cases lye, 5 do s salts, 14 e carboys, 8 bbls kayolite; S Ewalt & co, 9 sks feathers; Capt W J Kountz, 5 bbls flour.

PER STEAMER MAGGIE HAYS.—Everson & Preston, 10 bbls scrap iron; Clarke & co, 844 bbls flour; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 30 bbls crude clay; Evans, D & G, 1 tarpaulin; Nimick & co, 20 tons pig iron; Singer, N & co, 6 bbls scrap steel, 150 tons iron ore; James Rees, 1 sheet; France, 10 bbls flour. Discharged 200 tons under way.

## NOTICES.

COLUMBIA OIL CO.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, January 13th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PA., No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, will be held at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on

Monday, the 3d day of January, 1870,

Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, noon, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers, and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
JAMES B. D. MEEDS,
SECRETARY.
Pittsburgh, December 29, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL CO.—The Annual Election for Directors of this company will be held at the office of Messrs. S. D. Fahnestock & Co., No. 76 Wood street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of January 1870, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.
WM COOPER, Secretary pro tem.
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1869

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Co., will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny city, TUESDAY, January 4th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. for the election of Five (5) Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, to serve for the ensuing year.
ORLANDO M. HARPER, Clerk.
December 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE.—An election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 27, 1869.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, will be held at the Town Hall, in Brownsville, on THURSDAY, 6th day of January next, 1870, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of the adoption of By Laws and transaction of other business.
GEO. E. HOGG, Chairman.
J. R. DUTTON, Secretary.
December 23, 1869.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Coupons No. 3, First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, December 15, 1869.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business, at the Office of said Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. The polls will close at 4 o'clock.
W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 20, 1869.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, CARSON STREET.—The Annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,716 Carson street, East Birmingham, on TUESDAY, January the 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
H. F. VOIGT Cashier.
East Birmingham, December 17, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY.—A Stockholders' Meeting of this Company will be held at their office, on the Wharfboat, in this city, on THURSDAY, January 13th, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of adopting By-Laws and transacting other business.
R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CHAS. SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company for the election of President, Vice President and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of said Company, at No. 134 Water street, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock M. on the SECOND MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870.
J. R. JAQUES, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 15 1869.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Seven (7) Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1869.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—The annual election of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
Allegheny, December 11, 1869.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1869.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank ing House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM.—The annual election of Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Birmingham, December 11th, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. R. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 11, 1869.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Office of Secretary and Treasurer. ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 25th, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 1st, 1869

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI, SALEM, YOUNGSTOWN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

*Resolved*, That owing to the illness of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Hosea Paul, and the consequent unfinished Survey of that part of the route lying between New Philadelphia and the Pan Handle Road, that the letting to Contractors, as contemplated on this, the 30th day of November, 1869, be and is hereby deferred until the 12th day of January, 1870, and that bids will continue to be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, and on the same terms as embraced in the original notice.
L. SCHILLING, Secretary.
Salem, O., November 30, 1869.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after January 1st, 1870.
WILLIAM ESPY, President.
December 27, 1869.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, OF ALLEGHENY—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.
E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
December 18, 1869.

## AUCTION SALES.

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING,
No. 690 Penn Street, and two Brick Dwellings on Spring Alley.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 31, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises, without reserve, that desirable and very valuable business property, No. 690 Penn street, above Seventeenth street. The lot is 25 feet front on Penn street, and 100 feet in depth to Spring alley, with the two story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 690 Penn street, and two small brick Dwellings on Spring alley.

Terms—Two-thirds cash; balance in one year, with interest. Title indisputable. This property will rent for $1,000 per annum.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
SILL & SHUTTERLY, Agents.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.
THAT DESIRABLE
DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING,

No. 25 Isabella street, Allegheny city, containing 12 Rooms, all in the best order. Gas, Water Boston Range in Kitchen, and all the conveniences of a modern house; large Yard in rear of house with paved walks; large Shade Trees, &c., Marble Mantels in Parlors; Halls and Dining Room Paneled and Varnished. Lot 33½x87 feet to a paved alley. Carpets and Furniture will be sold if desired. Possession given April 1st, 1870. Parties desiring to purchase such a House are invited to inspect the premises. Price low. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, or to W. SCHOLEY, No. 266 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-INCH BOILERS, 26 feet long, double flued, nine years old and in good order, will be sold cheap, together with the Mud Valves, Steam Drums and Mud Drums, with the Fire Beds, Brickwork, &c., as they now stand in the steamer Hawkeye State. For further information apply on board, or to
CAPT. R. C. GRAY,
Office 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS,
AND
OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY ... President.
W. VANKIRK ... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR. ... Cashier.

REMOVAL.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

G. BUCKINGHAM, JR., Late with Jay Cooke & Co. | J. M. BROWN, Late of A. H. Brown & Co.
BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

## INSURANCE.

$35,000,000.
PITTSBURGH
General Insurance Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
No. 63 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conn. Mutual Life | Assets nearly | $30,000,000 |
| | Surplus over | 7,000,000 |
| Ætna, Fire, | | 5,300,000 |
| Albany City, Fire, | | 400,000 |
| Ætna, N. Y., Fire, | | 500,000 |
| Lancaster, Fire, | | 225,000 |
| Travelers', Accident, | | 1,500,000 |

FIRE AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS taken at the Lowest Rates consistent with fair profit and reliable indemnity.

ACCIDENT POLICIES ISSUED.

LIFE INSURANCE effected in any of the various forms.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS made by SALARY or otherwise with SUCCESSFUL Life Insurance Solicitors for Districts in Western Pennsylvania.

Correspondence and applications for Insurance solicited.

S. S. CARRIER,
AGENT AND MANAGER.
GEO. S. SWARTZ,
Special Agent and Surveyor

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL ... $175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
WM. A. CALDWELL ... President.
JNO. McDEVITT ... Vice President.
JNO. R. CLANEY ... Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell,
John McDevitt,
George A. Berry,
John Atwell,
James Woodburn,
Samuel B. Robison,
R. H. Palmer,
James A. Hutchinson,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
R. Wallace,
John R. Canfield,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. BAGALEY ... President.
WM. A. SHEPARD ... Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss or damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley,
James Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnson,
B. F. Jones,
Samuel Rea,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,
Barclay Preston,
S. M. Kier.
John Shipton,
James M. Cooper,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
John S. Dilworth,
George Bingham,
Wm. A. Rodgers,
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Jared M. Brush,
Wm. F. Lang,
C. H. Love,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
James D. Verner,
Samuel McCrickart,
Charles Arbuckle,
WM. PHILLIPS ... President.
JOHN WATT ... Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER ... Secretary.

National Insurance Company
OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND,
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
JNO. A. MYLER,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,
JNO. BROWN, JR.,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS,
JAS. LOCKHART,
ROBT. LEA,
GEO. GERST,
JNO. THOMPSON,
JOS. MYERS,
C. C. BOYLE,
JACOB KOPP,
JOS. McNAUGHER.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK ... President.
WM. P. HERBERT ... Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD ... General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer.
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
D. Ihmsen,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

## JEWELRY.

STANDARD
TIME.
WE TAKE THE
TRUE TIME,
BY
Transit Observations
Of the Stars at our own Observatory.
J. R. REED & CO., Jewelers,
NO. 68 FIFTH AVENUE.

M. WINTERHALTER,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.
Eighteen years with J. B. McFadden & Co., and late with Meyran & Siedle, Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Chas. Frodsham Watch.

## SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck
Copying Presses,
*IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.*
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE,
Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Scales Repaired promptly.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mrs. SARAH WHITESIDE, deceased; late of Allegheny city, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them without delay, and all parties indebted will make payment to
JOS. ARMSTRONG,
51 James street, Allegheny, or
W. B. RODGERS,
87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Executors.

## CARPETS.

CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
*SLEIGH ROBES, &c*

Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Woolen Druggets
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1½, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.
BORDERED SQUARES,
SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.
Dining Room Crumb Cloths,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton.
At Lower Prices than Last Season,
Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

ELEGANT
CARPETS.
The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in
TAPESTRY OR BODY
BRUSSELS,
Just Received by Direct Importation from England.
DRUGGETS
Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

## GROCERIES, &C.

THE NEW YEAR.

Families desiring to replenish their Stores for the New Year will find our assortment as large as ever, and at REDUCED PRICES, comprising a full line of choice FRESH TEAS, Black and Green; OLD RIO, JAVA, LAGUAYRA and MOCHA COFFEE. A select stock of

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Foreign and Domestic DRIED FRUITS, English and American PICKLES and SAUCES.

New S. C. Hams and Dried Beef, &c., &c.

No charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

PRICES REDUCED
FOR
NEW YEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Winslow's Standard Green Corn, sold at | 35c. |
| Winslow's Standard Green Corn, sold at | 35c. |
| Yarmouth Standard Green Corn, sold at | 35c. |
| Yarmouth Standard Green Corn, sold at | 35c. |
| Stout's 3 pound cans fresh Peaches, sold at | 35c. |
| Stout's 3 pound cans fresh Peaches, sold at | 35c. |
| Edwards' 3 pound cans Tomatoes, sold at | 25c. |
| Edwards' 3 pound cans Tomatoes, sold at | 25c. |

At the Family Grocery Store of
GEORGE W. M'CLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
NO. 243 LIBERTY STREET
Opposite head of Wood street,
Will Receive by Steamer St. Charles, December 22d,
25 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
STRICTLY PRIME.
100 bbls. N. O. Molasses.
They will be fully supplied with New Orleans Stock throughout the season, and will continue to allow TWELVE PER CENT. TARE ON ALL SUGAR by the hogshead.

Cheapest Grocery and Tea House
IN THE TWO CITIES.
STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION.
PRICE LIST OF TEAS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Black Tea | $ 75 |
| Fine Black Tea | 90 |
| Extra Fine Tea | 1 10 |
| Very Choice Tea | 1 40 |
| Good Young Hyson | 1 00 |
| Fine Young Hyson | 1 10 |
| Extra Fine | 1 40 |
| Best Imported | 1 80 |
| Good Uncolored Japan | 90 |
| Extra Fine | 1 20 |
| Best in the city | 1 35 |
| Good Imperial | 1 20 |
| Choice Imperial | 1 60 |
| Very Best Warranted | 1 80 |
| Choice Gunpowder | 1 50 |
| Very Choice | 1 80 |
| English Breakfast Good | 1 00 |
| Choice Strong | 1 20 |
| Best Imported | 1 40 |

J. KOHEN,
No. 69 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK ... JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers
*268 Liberty Street,*
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited.

City and Country Merchants
WANTING
FANCY, CHOICE OR PRIME
Rio Coffee,
Can Select from the Largest Stock in the City and at the Lowest Prices,
AT
LITTLE & BAIRD'S,
112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE.

WM. GLENN & SONS
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
GROCERIES,
70 and 72 VINE ST., CINCINNATI,
Have a full supply of
New Crop N. O. Sugar and Molasses,
AND OTHER STAPLE AND VARIETY GOODS.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.
60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
80 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

All Soldiers who were in any manner wounded, or contracted permanent disease in the late war, are entitled to Pensions. All such soldiers should at once write to JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Government Claim Agent, at Middlebourne, Guernsey county, Ohio. He can have their claims allowed and paid from the date of discharge, if application be made soon. He gives special attention to old and difficult cases, especially mothers' Pensions, and has succeeded in them admirably.

## VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH
WM. HARLAND & SON'S
CELEBRATED ENGLISH
VARNISH and JAPAN,
BY THEIR ONLY FORWARDING AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES,
WALKER & SON,
GUM MERCHANTS,
And Importers of Acetate Lime, Glue, &c., &c., &c.,
57 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 3,947.

## RIVER PACKETS.

### BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR ... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT ... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freight.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

### WHEELING.

PITTSBURGH, WELLSVILLE, STEUBENVILLE AND WHEELING PACKET,
VICTRESS.
W. T. DAUSEN ... Captain.
JAS. W. DAUSEN ... Clerk.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Wheeling EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
Wharfboat, Pittsburgh.

### PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES PITTSBURGH
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—12 M.
RETURNING LEAVES PARKERSBURG
MONDAY AND THURSDAY—7 A. M.
THE SWIFT PASSENGER STEAMER
BELLE,
JOHN RICHEY ... Commander,
Leaves as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

### MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

### CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Weekly Packet.
Leaves Pittsburgh, FRIDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati, MONDAY—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO Commander, GEO. L. REPPERT, Clerk, will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

### ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, December 30.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

### NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans.
THIS DAY, December 30.
THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer CARRIE V. KOUNTZ, C. VANHOOK, Commander, will leave as announced.
For shipment of freight apply on board.
Through Bills Lading via above Boat to Galveston, Indianola and Brazos, Texas, and Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, via Morgan Line, from New Orleans and by Kountz's Red River Packets to Alexandria, Shreveport and Jefferson, given by
GHRIEST & PORTER,
93 Water street.

## STEAMSHIPS.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE STEAMSHIPS
Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,
FORM A SEMI WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO. Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

| First Cabin, Payable in Gold. | | Steerage, Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool or Queenstown | 100 00 | Liverpool or Queenstown | $35 00 |

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool or Queenstown | $80 00 | Liverpool or Queenstown | $30 00 |
| Halifax | 20 00 | Halifax | 15 00 |
| St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer | 45 00 | St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer | 30 00 |

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

## PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.
It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.
S. CADMAN & SON,
AGENTS.
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

NEW PAINT.
To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.
Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. B. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Byrathes. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.
ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.
Ballou & Adams,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE,
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after 11 P. M. SUNDAY, November 14, 1869 Trains arrive at and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

| ARRIVE. | | DEPART. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | 1:20 a m | Southern Ex. | 5:20 a m |
| Fast Line | 1:45 a m | Pacific Ex. | 2:10 a m |
| Wall's Ac. No. 1 | 6:20 a m | Wall's Ac No 1 | 6:30 a m |
| Brinton Ac No 1 | 7:50 a m | Mail Train | 8:10 a m |
| Wall's Ac No 2 | 8:50 a m | Brinton's Ac. | 10:20 a m |
| Cincinnati Ex. | 9:20 a m | Braddock's Ac No. 1 | 5:10 p m |
| Johnstown Ac. | 10:50 a m | Cincinnati Ex. | 12:35 p m |
| Braddock's Ac No. 1 | 7:00 p m | Wall's Ac No 2 | 11:51 a m |
| Pittsburgh Ex. | 1:30 p m | Johnstown Ac. | 4:05 p m |
| Pacific Ex. | 1:50 p m | Braddock's Ac No. 2 | 8:20 p m |
| Wall's Ac No. 3 | 2:50 p m | Phila. Ex. | 3:50 p m |
| Braddock's Ac No. 2 | 9:55 p m | Wall's Ac No 3 | 3:05 p m |
| Wall's Ac No. 4 | 5:50 p m | Wall's Ac No 4 | 6:05 p m |
| Brinton Ac No 2 | 1:10 p m | Fast Line | 7:40 p m |
| Way Passeng'r | 10:20 p m | Wall's No 5 | 11:00 p m |

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express daily except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

| Leave Allegheny City. | | Arrive at Allegheny City. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 7:00 a m | Springdale Ac. No. 1 | 6:10 a m |
| Freeport Ac. No. 1 | 9:20 a m | Freeport Ac. No. 1 | 8:20 a m |
| Sharpsburg Ac | 11:20 a m | Express | 10:40 a m |
| Express | 2:20 p m | Sharpsburg Ac | 1:20 p m |
| Springdale Ac No. 1 | 3:10 p m | Freeport Ac. No. 2 | 4:05 p m |
| Freeport Ac. No. 2 | 5:20 p m | Mail | 5:50 p m |
| Springdale Ac. No. 2 | 6:30 p m | Springdale Ac No. 2 | 6:20 p m |

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:20 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 14, 1869, Trains leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time.

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 2:08 a m | Mail | 12:13 p m |
| Southern Ex. | 2:28 p m | Southern Ex. | 5:00 a m |
| Fast Line | 9:48 a m | Fast Line | 7:18 p m |
| Mixed Ac. | 5:43 a m | Mixed Ac. | 6:53 p m |
| M'Donald's Ac. | 11:28 a m | M'Donald's Ac. | 7:33 a m |
| Steubenv'le Ac | 3:43 p m | Steubenv'le Ac | 9:48 a m |
| M'Donald's Ac. | 5:53 p m | M'Donald's Ac. | 3:23 p m |
| Sunday Church Train | 12:58 p m | Sunday Church Train | 9:58 a m |

2:28 p. m. Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Mail will arrive daily.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 14th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Ex. | 2:08 a m | Chicago Ex. | 1:53 a m |
| Erie & Ygn Ex. | 7:28 a m | Pacific Express | 12:08 p m |
| Cl. & Whg Mail | 6:38 a m | Wheeling Ex. | 10:48 a m |
| Chicago Mail | 6:58 a m | Ch&St Louis Ex | 7:18 p m |
| Fast Line | 9:58 a m | Chic Ex & Mail | 3:28 p m |
| Cl. & Whg Ex. | 2:08 p m | Cleveland Ex. | 3:38 p m |
| Chicago Ex. | 2:28 p m | Erie & Ygn Ex | 6:03 p m |
| Whe & Ygn Ex | 4:03 p m | Cl. & Whg Ex. | 7:08 p m |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 8:38 a m | Leetsdale Ac. | 6:53 a m |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 10:18 a m | Beaver Falls Ac | 8:28 a m |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 11:53 a m | New Castle Ac. | 10:23 a m |
| Rochester Ac. | 2:48 p m | Enon Ac. | 9:13 a m |
| Enon Ac. | 4:28 p m | Leetsdale Ac. | 12:43 p m |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 5:13 p m | Beaver Falls Ac | 2:43 p m |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 6:13 p m | Leetsdale Ac. | 4:33 p m |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 10:43 p m | Leetsdale Ac. | 7:33 p m |
| Fair Oaks, Sunday Church | 1:13 p m | Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 9:58 a m |

2:28 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
12:08 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 2:10 a m | New York | 6:50 p m |
| Pittsburgh | 7:40 p m | New York | 12:15 a m |

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 9:00 a m | In Pittsburgh | 1:45 a m |
| New York | 5:00 p m | In Pittsburgh | 9:20 a m |

On Sunday, leave Pittsburgh, at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 5 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, November 22, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

| Leave Pittsburgh. | | Arrive at Pittsburgh. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 7:15 a m | Day Express | 5:30 p m |
| Night Express | 8:00 p m | Night Express | 7:00 a m |
| Brady's B'd Ac | 3:15 p m | Brady's B'd Ac. | 10:05 a m |
| Freeport Acc'n | 9:30 a m | Freeport Acc'n | 6:15 p m |
| Soda Works Ac | 6:10 p m | Soda Works Ac | 7:35 a m |
| 1st Hulton | 6:40 a m | 1st Hulton | 6:25 a m |
| 2d Hulton | 11:50 a m | 2d Hulton | 9:00 a m |
| 3d Hulton | 5:00 p m | 3d Hulton | 2:10 p m |
| 4th Hulton | 11:00 p m | 4th Hulton Ac. | 7:15 p m |
| Church Train | 1:00 p m | Church Train | 10:10 a m |

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail to and from Uniontown | 7:00 a m | 6:00 p m |
| M'Keesport Accommodation | 11:00 a m | 2:00 p m |
| Express to and from Uniontown | 3:00 p m | 10:10 a m |
| West Newton Accommodat'n. | 4:30 p m | 8:35 a m |
| Braddock's Accommodation | 6:15 p m | 7:55 p m |
| Night Accommodation to McKeesport | 10:30 p m | 6:45 a m |
| Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton | 1:00 p m | 10:00 a m |

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## CITY MATTERS.

# TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

## The Duties and Responsibilities of Teamsters.

## THE RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.

## Important Charge of Judge Stowe.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Collier.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.—At the opening of Court, the District Attorney called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerhardt Johnston, indicted for manslaughter, in running over (with a wagon) and killing Mrs. Anna Moore and her grandchild, on the 11th of October last, on Fifth avenue. The facts were so fully reported at the time, that we need not recapitulate them.

Col. John Glenn, Wm. Owens and Maj. G. W. De Camp appeared for the defense; and Capt. A. H. Collier and District Attorney Pearson for the Commonwealth.

Some two hours were spent in empanneling a jury.

The indictment (charging the death of the child only) was read, and set forth two counts—voluntary and involuntary manslaughter.

The case having been opened for the Commonwealth, the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. Rex, sworn—I happened to be near the scene of the occurrence on the 11th of October; was conversing with a friend. I saw a person on the track, and I judged that a wagon that had just passed had run over her. I went up to the place and discovered that it was a woman, and underneath her was a child clasped in her arms. I took the child up in my arms, and it died immediately—gasping a few times before it expired. Its skull had been crushed in. The driver of the wagon kind of checked a moment, and then drove rapidly away. The child was between one and two years of age.

Cross-examined—It was near the crossing of Magee street. When I saw the driver he was about two hundred feet from the bodies. The driver looked back a moment, and then drove on rapidly. The bodies were lying between the two tracks. Did not see any marks of the hoofs of the horses, and think the tongue of the wagon first struck the woman in the eye.

Redirect—A wound so penetrating as it was could not have been produced by the tongue of a wagon without it was coming with considerable violence. The wounds on the child seemed to have been produced by *crushing*, as if the wheels had caused it.

John Scott, sworn—Know the prisoner. Saw the occurrence on the 11th of October. I observed the wagon coming down street at quite a rapid rate. The woman was coming across the street when she was struck. The defendant was driving a wagon. The wagon was going at a rapid rate, about a square and a half above Magee street, and at the same rate where the woman was found lying. The defendant was holding the reins loosely, and never pulled them up until he checked and looked back. When he did so he turned his head and drove away rapidly. I picked the lady up, and while so doing the spectacles fell from her eyes. She was not dead, but I believe the child in her arms was. It was carried by a lady to a house close by, and afterwards removed to Stokeley's drug store.

R. Sands testified that he did not see the accident, but he turned the woman over after she was struck, and the child fell out of her arms.

Mrs. Hannah Johnson, sworn—Am the mother of the child that was killed; the old lady was my mother; she left my house in the Ninth ward, that morning, about half-past nine o'clock, to go to a relative. The child was one year and eight months old. I did not see the child after it was killed until about one o'clock.

W. H. Rehrer, sworn—Live on Fifth avenue; know the defendant; saw a wagon drive rapidly past my house, just before the accident, and soon after saw a crowd gather; on going to the place, I found the woman and child dead. Made an information against the driver, and subsequently arrested him in a hay house on Troy Hill.

John Miller testified to having called to the driver to stop, but he paid no attention to him, and afterwards increased his speed a little. This was after the accident.

Officer Asherman testified to having followed after the wagon, some distance, at the request of some one who wanted the driver arrested.

The testimony for the Commonwealth here closed.

THE DEFENSE.

Col. Glenn then opened the case for the defense, defining the counts in the indictment, and holding that the death of the child was caused by an accident—that the defendant was a careful and prudent man, and having taken all ordinary care, was not responsible under the law, but excusable.

The following testimony was then heard:

Henry Beitler, sworn—I was on Fifth avenue on the 11th of October. Looked out of the gate and saw the old lady coming up the avenue, below Magee street. She started to cross the avenue below the crossing, and was run over. The wagon at the time was coming down on a trot. It was neither a fast nor a slow trot.

Cross-examined—I was on Magee street when I saw the woman run over. As soon as she was run over I turned and went home.

Mrs. Hamilton, sworn—I saw the accident. I was coming down Magee street, and heard the driver of the wagon halloo. I looked around and saw him try to check up his horses. The woman did not appear to pay any attention, and she was struck by the horses and knocked down, and the wagon passed over her.

A. G. Eilers, sworn—Reside on Chestnut street, Allegheny; know defendant's team; it was a horse and a mule; the mule is a slow traveler, and could not make more than three or four miles an hour; the horse was young, and a little fractious; Mr. Johnson is a peaceable man.

Cross-examined—I think the team belonged to Mr. Haid, the brewer.

Several witnesses were examined as to the good character of the defendant for peace, sobriety and cautiousness, after which the testimony closed.

Mr. De Camp then addressed the jury for the defense, and Capt. Collier for the prosecution.

CHARGE OF JUDGE STOWE.

This bill contains two counts—one for what is called voluntary manslaughter, the other for involuntary manslaughter.

Voluntary manslaughter, in Pennsylvania, is where one kills another unlawfully and feloniously, in the heat of passion, and without malice—though intending at the time to do the specific act which occasions death.

In this case there does not seem to us to be any evidence which will justify a conviction of defendant of this offense; and therefore we advise you to acquit defendant upon the first count for voluntary manslaughter.

But the case presents a very difficult aspect upon the second count for *involuntary manslaughter*.

Where death ensues from negligence, it is manslaughter in the negligent party. It arises when a person does an act, legal in itself, but done so negligently and carelessly as to occasion an injury resulting in death, which reasonable and ordinary care would have avoided.

The lady carrying the deceased had a right to cross this street at the time and place of this accident. The defendant had also a legal right to drive his wagon and team in a reasonable and a proper way along the street at the same time.

If this was a street of this city, much frequented by people, as the evidence indicates, and the prisoner was voluntarily driving along it so rapidly and with so loose a rein as not to have the team under reasonable and proper control, and so as to be *unable* to avoid injury to persons who might be crossing the street, and you are satisfied that the accident arose from either or both of these causes combined, the defendant is guilty of involuntary manslaughter.

Every one driving upon a public highway is bound to exercise reasonable care to guard against injury to others who are or may be legally upon the road. The amount of care depends upon the circumstances of each case, and the greater the danger the greater the care required. What would be excusable in a road in the country, where few persons are likely to be, would be entirely inexcusable in the city where people and vehicles are constantly passing.

If a person is driving at a proper and legal rate of speed, and accident occurs which at the time the emergency arises, he could not have avoided by the exercise of care, such as was reasonable and ordinary under the circumstances, he is excusable in law; but if the rate of speed is so rapid as to endanger the lives or limbs of people who are likely to be on the street, or if one drives with so loose reins as not to be able, at the rate he is going, or in view of the known character of his team, to check up, in any emergency, such as is likely to arise in the place where he may be driving, such conduct is clearly negligent and illegal, and death occasioned by the driver, under such circumstances, is involuntary manslaughter. And this is so, although the person killed was negligent in putting himself in a place of danger, if proper care on the part of defendant at the time of the accident, would have avoided it.

The jury then retired to their room, and the Court, after waiting fifteen minutes for a verdict, adjourned until this morning.

## THE REVENUE CASE.

### More About It.

In our notice yesterday of the information against Messrs. J. C. Buffum & Co., for an alleged violation of the fifty-fourth section of the revenue law of 1866, an error occurred in the quotation of that portion of the section relating to the case. The idea is that a manufacturer may remove ale or porter from one collection district to another, provided he has a warehouse or hired depot in the district where the ale or porter is shipped, "but to no other place." It read yesterday to any other place. Regarding the case we have learned the following additional facts: It was Collector Davis who brought the information, and not officer McCreedy as reported yesterday. Mr Davis knew nothing about the ale being in the city until Mr. Buffum applied for the stamps for the barrels. The Collector then informed him that there was something wrong, and asked to be shown the ale. Mr. Buffum declined to accede to his request, although Mr. Davis assured him if he would comply he would not disturb the ale (as it makes it muddy) until the matter had been thoroughly inquired into. The Collector told Mr. Buffum, however, that the law had been violated, and as a last resort stated that unless his request was complied with he would have to issue a search warrant. Mr. Buffum told him to follow his own inclinations, and the Collector did so, and procured a search warrant. Mr. Buffum's warehouse was then searched thoroughly, but no traces of the ale could be found, and up to this day it has not been discovered. The information charges Mr. Buffum with purchasing ale without stamps and bottling the same, contrary to the 54th and 58th sections of the law published yesterday. As to the manufacturers, Messrs. Riley, Barnes & Hobbs, it seems they obtained a permit from the Collector at Wheeling to ship the ale to their warehouse in this city, the permit expressly stating "but to no other place." The ale was shipped to Messrs. Buffum & Co. by boat, and when it arrived here was received and the freight paid by Messrs. Buffum & Co. The law requires that Messrs. Riley, Barnes & Hobbs should have notified Collector Davis of the shipment of the ale at the time it was made, but this they failed to do, hence the reason of Mr. Davis knowing nothing about it.

Mr. Buffum has admitted that the ale was a direct sale, and that it was not sent here on commission, but avers that he supposed Messrs. Riley, Barnes & Hobbs had the right to send it to them under the permit. But they had not the right to sell to a customer on that permit, and hence the suit. As we stated, the case will be fully investigated in the court.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—The committee appointed to select suitable officers for this association for the ensuing year have agreed to present the following regular ticket: President, Joseph Dilworth; Vice President, Henry M. Long; Secretary, A. H. Lane; Treasurer, D. P. Corwin; Directors, John H. Bailey, W. N. Howard, J. McH. Reinhart, W. P. Herbert, C. B. Shea; Auditors, T. B. Swearingen, Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Cyrus Clark, Jr. The election will be held on the 11th of January. There will, we understand, be an opposition ticket.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in Sligo and Temperanceville will be served promptly hereafter by Mr. John Schaffer, a reliable and pains-taking carrier. Orders can be left at Weaver Bros., Main street, Temperanceville.

## THE COLORED CONVENTION.

### Second Day's Session—Reports of Committees—The Bible in Our Public Schools.

The Convention convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Avery Mission Church, Allegheny, and was called to order by the President. Rev. W. H. Hunter offered the opening prayer.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

A motion was made that no delegate enrolled shall be accounted a member until he has paid the assessed fee of one dollar. Lost.

The question of finance was then discussed, and after several motions had been made and voted down, one, instructing the chairman of the Finance Committee to assume the indebtedness of the Convention, prevailed.

A number of resolutions in relation to public lands and wealth, were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Rev. Mr. Schindler was introduced to the convention, and invited to take a seat.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WEALTH.

Mr. G. S. Woodson, from the Committee on Wealth presented the following report:

Your Committee on Wealth beg leave to report that we take pleasure in recording the fact that we are progressing materially in wealth, and that all over this country of ours we are steadily increasing in our number of mechanics, artisans and tradesmen. We find our people accumulating property as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. We are pleased to see that we are moving onward in all that tends materially to the prosperity of a people, and we ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, As money is one of the great levers of progress, and one of the essential elements of a nation's welfare; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That some practical means be adopted by this Convention, for the establishment of a bank by the colored citizens of Allegheny county, upon the principle of the Freedmen's Bank at Washington.

*Resolved*, That the following petition be presented to the Forty-first Congress of the United States: the undersigned respectfully and earnestly asks your Honorable bodies to authorize at once the appointment by the President of a committee, to be composed of well known and uninterested friends of the freed people, with authority to appoint a limited number of agents, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with individuals and associations among the hitherto enslaved, for the selection and purchase of eligible lands for homesteads, to hold titles thereof for a given period, until by instalments they shall have been paid for at actual costs to the Government, and the money employed, which shall not exceed two million dollars, shall be refunded to the National treasury.

A prolonged discussion now ensued on the report, which was continued until the hour of adjournment, when the further discussion of the report was postponed until the afternoon session.

### Afternoon Session.

The convention re-assembled at two o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Wm. Nesbitt, from the Committee on Statistics presented the report of that committee, showing the colored population of the State at the last census, to be 56,849, which in proportion to the white is about as one to fifty. From the southern increase of emigration, it is expected that the next census will show a population of over 70,000, one in every five being a voter. This will give between 14,000 and 15,000 votes.

In relation to the condition of the colored people in thrift, in intelligence, etc., all things considered, no criticism is feared. Educational advantages have been denied the colored people to a very great extent, and but few schools of any kind were opened to them, and generally in these, incompetent teachers were employed. Another impediment in the way has been that they have been compelled to pursue the humbler avocations of life, the doors of others having been closed against them, which has been a great drawback in the acquisition of wealth. But with these disadvantages the relative wealth of the two races does not in any manner tend to disparage the colored people. One hopeful sign of the times is the growing desire of the people for homes. Already a number have acquired a good homestead and a competence. As to morals, the statistics show that for the last ten years crime has been steadily on the decrease, but there is still room for improvement. In politics, everything is due to the Republican party, and 15,000 votes, when granted their rights, will help swell their ranks. The report was received and adopted.

Discussion was then resumed on the report of the Committee on Wealth, which was participated in by Messrs. Hunter, Garnett, Sampson, Woodson and others, who spoke against the propriety of establishing a bank similar to the Freedmen's Bank at Washington. A vote was finally taken, when the report was adopted.

FEMALE LABOR AND CONVENTION.

Mr. Garnett presented the report of the Committee on Female Labor and Education:

Labor is the foundation of wealth, the chief corner stone of our political liberty, and social and domestic happiness. The relation which labor sustains to individual and national prosperity is no less intimate than that which exists between body and soul. All kinds of labor is honorable and dignified, if honorably and faithfully performed. They who work with their hands, as well as they who benefit the world by their mental and moral culture receive alike their due respect and rewards. There is but one class in society who are useless and worthless, they are those who contribute nothing to the well being of the commonwealth and the happiness of their fellow creatures. As the fruits and flowers of Eden were, by the divine decree, to increase in growth and fragrance by the plastic hand of labor, so also the solid blessings of life are secured only by the same instrumentality. Therefore the increasing contempt for manual labor gives occasion for serious alarm.

The relation which women sustain to the industrial enterprises of the country cannot be overestimated. In several departments of manufactures and trade, and in the arts and sciences, and in training the young, and in the discharge of domestic duties which are indispensable, and in works of Christian charity, her well directed labors are potent for good. It is the duty of parents to educate their children to walk in the ways of righteousness, and thus fit them for the honorable discharge of their obligations in every sphere of life. By the force of circumstances beyond their control the daughters of the poor are compelled to work, or they must die a moral death. But the daughters of the more prosperous among the working classes who have received what is termed a good education, and who are destitute of trades, and who cherish false ideas in regard to the dignity of labor, are in a situation far more perilous than any other class. These frequently spend their lives in vain hopes and in idleness, and fall into temptation. If this statement is true, then is it not apparent why so many of the children of the class referred to fail to take advantage of the thriving conditions of their fathers, and do not increase in wealth and social standing. The kind of education that is needed in this age is a thorough training of the head, the heart and the hand. Let us not fail to educate our daughters, but let us at the same time teach them to work. There are many avenues now accessible to women, but there are others beginning to present golden harvests. We would entreat the wives of our people who live in crowded cities to encourage their husbands to betake themselves to the independent, and profitable employment of farmers and miners. The rich fields and prairies of the West present their fruitful bosoms and invite them to hasten to claim the proffered wealth. The mountains of our new dominions, pregnant with mineral treasures, are ready to deliver them to the industrious. In conclusion, we desire that nothing we have stated will have the effect of diminishing in the minds of the people the importance of educating our daughters. The safety and prosperity of our Republican institutions and form of government depend upon the morality and intelligence of the masses, and these virtues will prevail among the masses in exact proportion to the truits, industry, morality and sound education of our daughters, wives and mothers.

The report was received and adopted.

### Evening Session.

Convention re-assembled at eight o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Terry.

B. F. Pulpress, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report, and after some discussion, the further consideration of it was postponed until this morning.

Rev. W. H. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Religion, presented a report accompanied with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we will never countenance nor encourage any attempt to remove the Bible from our public schools, and if all other classes of our fellow-citizens should agree to commit such a deed, which we believe would be the greatest folly and crime committed by a nominal Christian people in the nineteenth century, we will still cling to the rock that has been our refuge and hope in ages past.

The report was adopted.

Prof. S. N. Neale, from the Committee on Education, submitted a report, which was adopted.

On motion adjourned.

## Curry Institute.

This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's new buildings, corner of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized about ten years, and during this time over 2,000 pupils have attended it. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of 532 students. In addition to the efficient corps of teachers already employed in this Institution, the services of Prof. H. T. Wiley have been secured as teacher of penmanship, book-keeping, reading and elocution.

This institution offers rare inducements to pupils wishing to qualify themselves for teaching, as there is a constant demand for all its pupils at high salaries. The Principal has now daily applications for teachers, which he is unable to supply. Pupils of average ability and scholarship beginning next Monday can complete a course in the normal studies by the end of June, and persons wishing to secure in a short time and at a moderate expense, an education that will fit them for any sphere of life, and especially such as wish to teach, could not make a better investment, as the pupils of this school are everywhere successful.

## Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thos. H. Hunter, on Wednesday, December 29, 1869:

John Brown, Jr., to Grace Arnsthald, December 14, 1869; 240 by 185 feet on Carroll street, Allegheny .... $25,000

Joseph Allen to James Little, October 10, 1849; 24 by 132 feet on Fulton street, Pittsburgh .... $600

Wm. Wigham to George, Addison and Thompson Lysle; 145 acres and 112 perches coal land in Mifflin township .... $16,500

Joseph, Jacob and Isabel Little to Pittsburgh Bolt Company, July 1, 1869; about 23½ by 170 feet adjoining land of Wm Watson, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh .... $1,100

Augustus Kothe to Augustus Oswald, August 27, 1869; lots Nos. 17 and 18 in Voegtly's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny City .... $1,300

Morris Joy to Edward Bailey, June 14, 1869; lots Nos. 24 and 25 in Hoovler's plan, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on Webster avenue .... $500

Lyman L. Householder to Resson G. Householder, December 11, 1869; 40 by 125 feet on Logan street, Borough of Sewickley .... $300

Joseph A. Hammel to John M. Gabwich, October 1, 1869; 48 by 107 feet adjoining I. A. Hammel's property, on New Brighton road .... $700

John A. Gally to R. L. C. Murphy, September 11, 1869; 2 acres and 42 perches in Snowden township .... $1,550

Philip Burkhardt to John Shafer, December 28, 1869; lot No. 21 in McClain & Maple's plan, Lower St. Clair township .... $250

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a man who was employed as engineer in Holstein's tannery, Allegheny, had his right hand frightfully mangled by two wheels that he was attempting to oil. It was thought at first that the whole hand would have to be amputated, but the attending physicians, (Dr. Feicht, of Allegheny, with the assistance of Dr. Emerling,) managed to save, after a protracted and skillfully executed operation, two fingers.

NEWS DEPOT.—Messrs. Weaver Bros. have opened a news depot on Main street, Temperanceville, next door to Darlington's feed store, in which will be found everything embraced under the head of notions, fancy articles, chewing tobacco, and the best brands of cigars. The citizens of Temperanceville will find the COMMERCIAL upon Weaver Bros.' counter, where orders may be left by those who desire to have the COMMERCIAL served by carriers.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—We call the attention of the public to the card of the Safe Deposit Company, an institution of importance, as a place of absolute safety to every holder of bonds, securities or valuable articles of any kind. The commencement of the new year will be a most proper time for renters to take safes, and for holders of Government bonds who desire to become renters, to place them under guarantee.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### Adjourned Bar Meeting—Interesting Discussion—The Proposed New Judgeship—Committee on "Facts and Statistics" Raised.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, to consider the proposed increase of the judicial force of the county, by the appointment of an additional judge for the District Court, and increasing the salaries of all the judges from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum.

Mr. Bruce moved to lay that part of the report relative to salaries on the table. Withdrawn for the present.

On motion, that part of the report providing for an additional judge, was adopted.

Mr. A. W. Foster asked the *reason* for the appointment of an additional judge. He had heard no reason for one.

Mr. Robert Woods thought an additional judge was required to do the business. The judges had too much work to do, and he was opposed to overworking men. Beside, the Bar felt that another judge was necessary in order to do justice to suitors.

Mr. Foster sympathized with the gentlemen on the bench, but he did not think they were overworked—did not see any signs of "giving way," either physically or mentally. One judge used to do all the business of the county, while now they had five. The general complaint of the Bar was that the judges took up too much time in the trial of causes, but whether this applied particularly to the District Court or the Common Pleas, or both, he did not know as he had not been practicing law for some years. One thing was certain, they had no difficulty in getting a judge when one was to be elected.

Mr. Bruce—The gentleman (Mr. Foster) encountered some difficulty in his late attempt to get upon the bench. [Laughter.]

Mr. Foster—Yes, about the same difficulty which you (Mr. Bruce) encountered in your efforts to be District Attorney. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. R. B. Patterson moved a division of the question before the meeting, which was—that a new Judge be recommended, and that he be assigned to the District Court. He wished first to vote on the naked proposition as to the necessity of another Judge. The motion was carried.

Mr. Patterson then moved that the appointment of a new Judge for Allegheny county be recommended by this bar, which was also adopted.

The question then came up on the other part of the report—to assign the judge to the District Court.

Mr. Bakewell thought the question should not be decided without reflection. He favored going back to the old plan of limiting the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, if a new judge was put upon the District bench.

Mr. Smith asked whether the judges had been consulted? What have they said, if anything, on the subject?

Mr. Woods replied that Judge Sterrett had said he did not think they needed any assistance in the Common Pleas.

Mr. Foster had heard no reason assigned for a new judge in either court. The judges themselves, it seemed, were not asking for any help. Mr. Jones said the District Court needed no assistance, and the Common Pleas needed none—at least neither court was asking help. It the judges did not want an increase, who did? If we force a judge upon them it will be construed into a reflection on them.

Mr. Lucas thought an additional judge was not needed in the Common Pleas, but he advanced reasons why another judge in the District Court could be made beneficial. One reason was, that it would do away with the present arrangement whereby, on a disagreement between the two judges, on a matter of law, the judge that tries the case decides the law. With three judges, the majority would rule. He understood that one of the judges of the District Court was in favor of another judge; but, whether or not, it was not a question for them. The members of the bar, and the requirements of the public business, ought to determine the matter.

Mr. Cohen held that no additional judge was needed in either Court, but that a reorganization of the system of practice by the attorneys would secure a prompt disposal of their cases.

Mr. Marshall stated that Philadelphia, with a population of seven hundred thousand, had seven judges. Allegheny county, with scarcely two hundred thousand, had five judges. Now we were either a more litigous people, or we had more than our share of judges. In this view of the case, people will naturally conclude that there is something wrong with our people, or that our courts are not properly conducted. The people are not blind, and if we ask for a new judge we will not get it, in the face of statistics which can be prepared, and figures which do not lie. Two cases are brought in the Common Pleas for every one in the District Court, and why ask for a new judge in the latter, when the fact is the business is farthest behind in the former?

Mr. Lucas—If the judgment of the meeting be correct, that we should have a new judge, then I am in favor of assigning him to the District Court.

Mr. Marshall—I hear no answer to the statistics. It is no compliment to the judges of the District Court, when they do not do half the business of the Common Pleas, for us to say that an additional judge is needed on the District bench.

Mr. Woods—I am in favor of another judge in both courts; but if we are to have but one, I would have him in the District Court. It must be borne in mind that most of the heavy cases are brought in the latter court—cases occupying whole weeks in their trial, and which cannot be hurried through.

Mr. Marshall—The trouble is that more than half our time is taken up in discussing questions of evidence, submitting points, etc. In Philadelphia this is not permitted. The points are stated verbally, and presented to the court afterwards.

Mr. Powers—Mr. Marshall has spoken my mind exactly, and I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Brown (Mr. Jones in the chair) was induced to attend the first meeting, at the suggestion of one of the judges. He had not then given the matter much thought, but conceived that it could be made beneficial to have three judges in the District Court. Personally, he had no particular desire in the matter. The older members of the Bar had now about as much as they could do, and half a dozen Courts would not help them any.

It seemed, however, that the judges were not willing to agree to, or arrange for, a division of the labor, in advance of the passage of the act of the Legislature, and if the labor was not systematized and divided, there would be no use for a new judge. It had been asserted, and published in the papers, that the fault lay with the lawyers, in not attending to their business. This was erroneous, and a slander upon the bar. Causes were often passed because clients or witnesses were not present, but rarely on account of the neglect of attorneys. Such assertions going abroad, as that the bar was to blame, was a slander.

Mr. Bakewell remarked that the idea of disrespect to the present judges did not enter into the minds of the bar, nor had it anything to do with the question. It had already been decided that another judge was necessary, and the point now was, where shall that judge be assigned?

Mr Powers—I insist on my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Woods—Are we going to stultify ourselves by saying that a new judge is necessary, and then lay upon the table a motion to assign him a place?

Mr. Patterson—Let us lay the motion on the table, and get in detail the statistics which Mr. Marshall has furnished at random.

Col. Bayne was opposed to limiting the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, as to do so would destroy all its judicial pride, and virtually eviscerate it. The bar had their preferences, and should have the option to bring their suits in either Court. The necessity for a new judge did not depend upon statistics. It was apparent that another judge was needed here, no matter how the case stood in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bigham asked whether the bar understood their proposition? If carried out, it would increase the judicial expenses of the county $12,000 per annum, to say nothing of the additional cost of jurors. The proposition to create an additional judge, at a salary of $5,000, was strong enough; but to couple it with a proposition to increase the salaries of all the judges would be madness and folly. The Allegheny county delegation could not have brass enough to ask the Legislature to increase the salary of our judges, without allowing a similar increase all over the State.

Mr. Woods—If we are right in our demand for another judge, and the Legislature should refuse that right, can we help that? The "madness and folly" would be at Harrisburg where there has been a deal already. [Laughter.]

The motion to lay on the table that part of the report assigning the judge to the District Court was then put and carried.

Mr. Powers then moved to reconsider the vote by which the meeting declared the necessity for an additional judge.

This motion was adopted by a decided majority.

Mr. Marshall then moved a committee of five to take into consideration the whole matter, prepare statistics, and report in writing to a subsequent meeting.

Mr. C. Magee stated that his mind was made up as to the necessity of a new Judge, and he opposed the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Bailey did not believe that the statistics should be confined to Allegheny county. Let the committee get the facts in regard to the work done by the Judges in other districts. Some persons outside of Allegheny county thought that the Judges of the District Court had a very good thing—got a big salary for doing very little work.

Mr. Marshall was willing to take a square vote on the question, but he thought the better plan would be to collect such facts as would enable the bar and the public to judge intelligently as to the necessities of the case.

Mr. Marshall's motion was carried, and the Chairman announced the following gentlemen as the committee: Thomas M. Marshall, R. B. Patterson, A. M. Brown, R. J. Powers, Joseph M. Gazzam.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Capt. Slagle, from the committee to report upon matters pertaining to the Supreme Court, stated that, at the last session of that Court, of one hundred and thirty cases from Allegheny county, over fifty had not been heard. Some of these were very important, not only in the principles, but in the amounts involved. The Court was unable to give that consideration to our cases which they demanded. The committee recommended two additional judges for the Supreme Court, an increase of salary to $7,500, and that they give four weeks instead of two to the Allegheny county cases.

This report had been accepted at the previous meeting, and now came up for adoption.

Mr. Bigham thought the proposition to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges would disgust the Legislature. They proposed to pay them more than was paid to the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States!

Mr. Gazzam asked whether Judge Strong had not resigned on account of inadequate salary.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, and he is making $30,000 per annum now, at the bar.

Mr. Foster asked whether the report was in writing?

Capt. Slagle replied that it was not.

After some discussion it was moved to refer back to the committee, to report in writing at the next meeting. Adopted.

AN "ECONOMICAL" SUGGESTION.

Mr. Foster, with a view to economizing time and money, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Senators and Representatives from this county be requested to procure the enactment of a law providing that in actions hereafter brought in the Common Pleas and District Court of Allegheny county no jury shall be called, but the same shall be tried by the Judge only, unless the plaintiff shall indorse on his writ, when filing the same, and defendant shall enter of record, when pleading, a demand for a trial by jury; and that the same shall be tried so as to preserve to each party all right to exceptions to evidence and opinion of the judge.

The resolution was referred to the committee appointed to gather statistics.

The meeting then adjourned.

## List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 28, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 98,251—Shovel plow; Frank Goss, Wexford.

No. 98,319—Water wheel; R. W. Trude, Clearfield Bridge.

No. 98,320—Sun-dial; Ludwig J. Trueg, St. Vincent.

No. 98,324—Wheelbarrow; Jas. G. Wier, Pittsburgh.

No. 98,377—Car-coupling; Thos. R. Herd, Allegheny.

No. 98,383—Lantern; John Hughes, Buchanan.

No. 98,403—Window blind; Lindon Park, Brady.

No. 98,444—Machine for making railroad spikes; Leopold Thomas, Pittsburgh.

No. [illegible]—Clamps for elevating well tubes and rods; Adam Good, Jr., Titusville.

## RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM

### Alleged Frauds in the Grading of the Seventeenth Ward Station House Lot—Investigation by the Committee—Testimony of Witnesses Examined.

At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Retrenchment and Reform Committee of City Councils met at the Seventeenth ward station house, on Forty-third (late Ewalt) street, for the purpose of investigating the alleged frauds in the grading of the lot on which said station house now stands.

Four members of the Committee were present, Messrs. B. W. Morgan and Evan Jones, of Common Council, and Messrs. Samuel Morrow and Dr. T. J. Gallagher, of Select Council. Mayor Brush and his clerk were also present, and the office was crowded with witnesses and spectators.

Mr. J. S. Slagle, City Solicitor, and Mr. Morgan, conducted the examination on behalf of the Committee, while Mr. Reardon represented the contractor who did the grading, Mr. C. Rody.

Mr. Rody, the contractor, was called, when Mr. Reardon said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear here as counsel for Mr. Rody, contractor for the work in reference to which this investigation is about to be held, and in his behalf, at this stage of the proceeding, we deny the right of this committee or their authority, to investigate into his private matters; but while denying that right, in justice to ourselves and the committee, Mr. Rody is prepared to answer any proper question that may be put to him touching this matter.

Mr. Morgan—All I have to say, Mr. Reardon, is that, while we have admitted you to this hearing, you have no right to appear here as counsel for Mr. Rody. We claim the right to conduct this examination, if we see fit, in the presence of none but the committee and witnesses.

Mr. Reardon—I do not think you have any law for it; if you have, I would like to see it.

Mr. Rody then took the stand, testifying in substance that Mr. George R. Pearson, member of Common Council, and member of the Committee on City Property, had given him the contract of grading the rear end of the lot on which the station house stands, at $1 12½ per yard; he had no written contract, merely a verbal agreement; the work was done in August, the ground excavated or graded being about twenty-four feet wide by forty-three feet deep. It was a kind of an embankment sloping towards the street, and running high enough at the rear end of the lot to enable witness to look over the top of the station house building, which is eighteen feet high. Mr. Rody was unable to tell its exact height. He stated that he had been paid as high as $1 50 per yard for grading, but had done some at $1 00 and a great deal at 60 cents; also, some at 40 cents; he did not have to take any oath when he received his warrant; he never promised to give any one any money for securing him the contract; he was paid $659 62 for the grading, besides $35 for laying a floor in the cellar of the station house, the bill for which was originally $75, but the Committee refused to pay it, and Mr. Pearson, who authorized the work had him throw off $40, carpenters alleging that $35 was enough for the floor. Mr. Rody also testified that it was very hard grading, as considerable of the embankment was stone, which had to be blasted, and that $1 25 per yard was paid a contractor for grading a street below without any stone in it. Mr. Miller an engineer of Lawrenceville, measured the lot, but Mr. Rody could not tell who authorized him to do it.

Mr. Davidson, who owns a lot back of the station house lot, testified that in his opinion the highest point in the embankment, when Mr. Rody began to grade, was ten feet, and taking into consideration the slope and "scoop," he believed the average level would make the embankment six and a half feet; he also testified that he had never paid above sixty cents per yard for digging cellars and for grading the surface of his lot he had paid 33⅓ cents; the soil of his lot is about the same as the station house lot.

Mr. Miller, father of the young man who measured the lot, testified that he had visited the place while the grading was going on, and he had tried to sink a pick into where the men were grading, but it was almost impossible to succeed. Standing close against the rear end of the building, he had to look straight up to see out, so high was the embankment which Mr. Rody was grading. Mr. Miller stated that Mr. Pearson engaged his son to measure the lot, and that it had been done the second day after the grading commenced, but the young man had never been paid for his services; he supposed his son would receive his pay from the City Council.

Mr. T. B. Stewart testified that the lot was half graded when the city purchased it, and that the highest point in the embankment at that time was about fifteen or seventeen feet. It fell towards the building in a sudden slope, and at the base next the building was about six feet above the level of the lot; taking into consideration the slope, "scoop," &c., the average height, he thought, would be about eleven or twelve feet, but it was only a guess, however; he had an offer to grade his lot at twenty cents per yard, the contractor receiving twenty cents for the dirt, which would make him forty cents per yard; he sold the committee the lot on which the station house stands for $1,000.

Mr. Lindsey testified that he believed the highest point in the embankment was seventeen feet, and it was only three or four feet in width. The height at the lower corners, the embankment sloping, was about eight feet, and this averaged would give an embankment of twelve feet over the whole surface, twenty-five by forty-three feet; a lot adjoining the station house lot, until recently owned by him, had been graded for forty cents per yard a year ago; it was precisely the same kind of soil; he had offered the Committee his lot at $900, but the Committee took the other at $1,000, because, as they alleged, there was less grading to do on the lot offered for $1,000.

Mr. John B. Bell, a member of Common Council, and also a member of the Committee on City Property, testified that he had visited the ground after Mr. Rody had graded it, with Deputy Mayor Nichols, and they together measured it; the highest point in the embankment was ten and a half feet; the length of the lot graded, from the rear of the building to the end of the line was forty-two feet; the average would be about six feet three inches; Mr. Bell afterwards measured it with Mr. Davidson, and by allowances suggested by Mr. Davidson, made the average seven feet three inches. The warrant for Mr. Rody was not drawn in committee. The bill was presented and objected to, and a resolution passed referring it to the City Engineer. Next meeting, after the usual business had been transacted, the bill was called up when it was stated that the City Engineer had given his proper paper and the bill had been paid; the witness knew nothing about the warrant being drawn; as he understood the resolution Mr Moore was to measure the ground, and the bill was to be paid according to his measurement, not Mr. Miller's. Mr. Moore had afterwards told witness that he had counted up Mr. Miller's measurement, and given his certificate to that effect. When it became apparent that the bill had been paid outside of the committee, a motion was made in open committee to approve that action, and it was carried.

Mr. J. B. Geyser, architect, testified that Mr. Pearson ordered him to make the plans, &c., for the building, and he did so, and superintended the erection of the building. He was of the opinion that the average hight of the embankment would not exceed twelve feet.

Mr. Fritzler, a contractor for grading, testified that he made an offer to Mr. Pearson to grade the lot at fifty cents per yard; he dug cellars adjoining on both sides for sixty cents per yard; he also did grading for thirty-three and one-half cents per yard.

Mr. George Pearson testified that the building was erected by a sub-committee of the Committee on City Property, composed of Jas. H. Hare, Joseph Marshall and himself; they had given out all the contracts; he made the contracts with everybody; he gave Mr. Rody the contract for the grading, the Committee having authorized the grading because the building was likely to be damaged by the embankment; no proposals for the contract were received; Mr. Rody offered to do it for $1 25 per yard, and he had tried to get another contractor to take it, but the latter said it was such hard grading that he would have nothing to do with it; he then went and got Rody to take it $1 12½ per yard. He employed young Mr. Miller to measure it but did not agree to pay him for it.

Mr. Morgan—Why did not you get the City Engineer to measure it.

Mr. Pearson—That is just where I did wrong in not doing so. When the bill was presented objections were raised, and here the witness stated Mr. Bell objected to every bill presented. The matter was referred to the City Engineer, and when he examined it he indorsed it in a note to Colonel Phillips, chairman of the Committee. Col. Phillips got it, and supposing that all was right, signed his name to the pay roll. Mr. Pearson took it to the balance of the Committee, got their names to it, and Mr. Rody got his money.

Mr. Waughter, who erected the building, stated his belief that the embankment averaged about twelve feet.

H. J. Moore, Esq., City Engineer, testified that he measured the heights of the banks as they now stand on the other lots since the grading was done; he never made any measurement before the work was done; the average height of the embankment would be almost ten feet; Mr. Pearson took the measurement of the lot made by Mr. Miller to witness, and he went with him the next day to the lot; Pearson stated that the bank was higher than the adjoining lots and consequently no correct measurement could then be made; he went over the calculation of Mr. Miller, at Mr. Pearson's request, and found it and the figures correct; witness took it home with him, and Mr. Rody called and got it from his wife, he (the witness) being sick; the width of the lot, as stated in the calculation, was thirty feet; witness did not know at the time that the lot was only twenty-five feet front, but ascertained this on looking at the map.

Mr. Pearson here stated that Mr. Moore had said to him that it was customary to allow five feet for a cart-way, which accounted for the width of the lot being fixed at thirty feet.

Mr. Moore did not recollect of ever having had such a conversation.

Mr. Bell was recalled and stated that by his measurement and calculation two hundred and thirty-three yards had been excavated instead of eight hundred and sixty-five yards.

Mr Duane, a contractor was called and testified that he had graded a portion of the lot some time ago, for thirty cents per yard.

This closed the testimony, and the committee adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning at the office of Mr. B. W. Morgan, No. 4 Sixth street.

MASONIC BANQUET for the benefit of Alliquippa Lodge No. 375, A. Y. M., McKeesport, Pa., on Thursday evening, December 30, 1869. A special train will leave P. & C. R. R. Depot, foot of Grant street, at 6.30 P. M.; returning after the banquet. Excursion tickets will be issued. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

### 690 Penn street—Store and Dwelling.

See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the above desirable business property, to be sold on the premises tomorrow afternoon. There are also two small brick dwellings on rear of the large lot.

### Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

### Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

### The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

**A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat** Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Last night but two of the engagement of the favorite young American actor,

EDWIN ADAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 30, 1869, first time this season of Shakspeare's masterpiece,

HAMLET.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark .... Edwin Adams.

Friday—Only Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS, when will be presented WILD OATS and THE DRAMATIST.

Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT the eminent Comic Vocalist and Comedian J. S. BERRY. Last week of DICK SANDS. HERR HOLTUM, in new feats of strength. The entire company in brilliant acts. Ladies' Matinee on Wednesday. Admission, 25 cents. Tuesday—Benefit of the Lopez Family. Wednesday Benefit of J. R. Lane. Friday—Benefit of Chas. Benedict.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER, Penn street, near Sixth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BEAMER .... Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR HOLIDAY WEEK. First appearance in this city of the greatest Contortionist in the world, SIG. FARRANTA. First appearance of KITTY O'NEIL, JULIA ROBINSON and the great song and dance performer, NEIL ROGERS. Matinee on New Years Day.

ORPHANS' FAIR

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.

BURNELL'S Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING JANUARY 3.

Grand Combination.

The World-renowned Gymnasts,

The Hanlon Brothers

THE MIRTH-PROVOKING LITTLE

HANLON MIDGETS,

AND

The Wonderful Little Bob,

IN THEIR ASTOUNDING

New Great Act,

And other Attractive Novelties. They will be accompanied by

ALF. BURNETT,

The inimitable American Humorist,

Miss Helen Nash,

The Versatile Commedienne, and

JAS. W. SHARPLEY,

Pronounced the greatest living Concertinist, the whole forming a combination unequalled in the variety and in the interesting and unexceptionable character of the performances.

Notwithstanding the great expense attending this Grand Combination the prices of admission have been fixed at the following rates: Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; secured seats, $1 00. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Seats for any evening may be secured on and after Friday morning, December 31, at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

CITY HALL,

DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

This elegant, large and commodious Public Hall has been thoroughly Refitted and Refurnished, and is now offered for rent for Balls, Parties, Fairs, Conventions, Lectures and General Amusements. It is the largest and best ventilated Room in the city, and the City Hall supplied with proper means of egress in case of fire or accident. A Supper Hall, Dining Room and Kitchen, all in first-class style, have been recently added to the appointments, making it the most convenient and desirable for Balls, Parties and Reunions. For terms and other particulars inquire of

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Market Superintendent, City Hall.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

For Grading Mulberry Alley from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading of Mulberry alley, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, and an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Appointing Viewers on Forty-second Street Sewer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Captain Andrew Miller, James Irwin and Minus Tindle are appointed as Viewers on Forty-second street sewer, in the place of Wm. Jancey, Robert Wightman and Reuben Miller, resigned.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Amend the Fifth Section of the City Code, title, "Councils."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Fifth section of the City Code, title Councils, page 244, be amended by striking out the word Friday and inserting instead the second Tuesday, so that the section shall read as follows: "The Councils shall also meet in joint session on the second Tuesday next succeeding their organization for the election of all city officers to be elected by Councils."

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Thirty-second Street, from Liberty Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading and Paving of Thirty-second street, from Liberty street to the Allegheny river, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, and an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh December 23, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR Grading, Paving and Curbing Forty-third street, from Pearson's line to Butler street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, January 1st, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

DRUGGISTS.

WM. J. SNODGRASS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
All Standard Proprietary Medicines,
Fine Soaps,
Sponges, Perfumery.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Brushes and Combs,
Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes.
Scotch Ales.

EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG TRADE,

Can be procured here at prices to suit the times.

PHALON'S VITALIA,

Cherry Pectoral Troches,
Camp Cough Cure,
Camp Toothache Remedy,
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff,
Dumas' Catarrh Snuff,
Upham's Asthma Cure,
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY

CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. Barker & Co.

*CONTINUATION*

OF THE

Clearance Sale

OF

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER

REDUCTION.

59 Market Street.

DRESS GOODS

FOR SALE AT

A Great Reduction in Prices,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Special Notice

IS DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL CLOSING SALE AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

No 105 Market Street,

COMMENCING AT THIS DATE.

The entire Stock in the Wholesale and Retail Department will be sold at a

GREAT

REDUCTION

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Particular attention is invited to the magnificent assortment of

HATS

AND THE GREAT SACRIFICE

IN PRICES,

Of the largest and most attractive line of VELVETS and SATINS to be found in the city.

Birds of Paradise,
Ostrich Plumes, Sea Gulls,
Willow Plumes and
Brazilian Birds,

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

NO MORE MEDICINE,

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

Radically Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Lowspirits, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation and all Nervous, Bilious and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68,413. "Rome—the health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." In tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lbs. $18. Also, Revalenta Chocolate. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and of all Druggists and Grocers. In this town at Fahnestock & Son's, Wood street, corner of First avenue.

NOTICE

To persons having Boats of any description, or Material of any kind, lying on the Allegheny River, Carts, Drays or Wagons, not owned by the City, are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

Or they will be sold at the expiration of Twenty Days.

ROBERT A. HILL,

ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

James Morrison & Co.,

PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD OIL

AND

PURE FAMILY LARD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office, 17 Pike's Building. Packing House, corner Bank and Riddle streets. Factory, 168 and 170 Findlay street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

For One Week Only

Being determined to close out our large Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

WE OFFER

A Great Reduction in Prices.

Splendid Writing Desks, cheap at $20, for $15.
$18 Desks for $13.
$15 Desks for $11.
$7 Desks for $4.
$5 Desks for $3 50.
$3 Desks for $1 50.
$1 50 Desks for $1 20.
Work Boxes, cheap at $12, for $8 50.
$15 Work Boxes for $11.
$2 Work Boxes for $1 50.

Thousands of Books, new and old. ALL FRESH STOCK, at Lowest Rates.

SLOAN, KING & CO.'S,

96 FOURTH AVENUE.

1870 New Year's Gifts. 1870

A SPLENDID CHANCE

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR

*Holiday Goods*,

AT REDUCED PRICES, MANY OF THEM AT COST.

WORK BOXES,
ELEGANT BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
FAMILY BIBLES,
ALBUMS, DIARIES, &C.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

101 WOOD STREET.

Holiday Gifts.

Positive Reduction in Prices

OF

PIANO COVERS,

*Mosaic,*
*Axminster,*
*Wilton Rugs,*

Crumb Cloths, &c.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

PHILLIPS'

NEW

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

Holidays!

SILKS,

Velvets,
Plushes,
Plaids,
Cloaks,
Shawls,

FRENCH SUITS,

AT

PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

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